EXHIBIT 23

MARICOPA COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

Maricopa County Community College
District

v.

Dr. Cleopatria Martinez,

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Tempe, Arizona November 18, 2013 9:32 a.m.

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(COPY)

Angela Furniss Miller, RPR Certified Reporter (AZ 50127)

1	HEARING, PUBLIC SESSION, BEFORE THE
2	ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING COMMITTEE OF THE MARICOPA COUNTY
3	COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT, in the matter of Cleopatria
4	Martinez, held at 9:32 a.m. on November 18, 2013, at the
5	Maricopa County Community College, 2411 West 14th
6	Street, Tempe, Arizona, in the presence of:
7	Dr. Keith J. Crudup, Chairperson
8	Dr. Nora A. Reyes
9	Dr. Carlos F. Caire
10	
11	FOR THE DISTRICT:
12	Mr. Pavneet Singh Uppal, Esq. Ms. Shayna Blach, Esq.
13	FISHER & PHILLIPS, LLP 201 East Washington Street, Suite 1450
14	Phoenix, Arizona 85004
15	FOR THE APPELLANT:
16	Mr. Steven Montoya, Esq. MONTOYA, JIMENEZ & PASTOR, P.A.
17	3200 North Central Avenue, Suite 2550 Phoenix, Arizona 85012
18	ADVISOR TO THE COMMITTEE:
19	Mr. Ernest Calderon, Esq.
20	Mr. Taylor R. Bell, Esq. RIDENOUR, HIENTON & LEWIS, PLLC
21	201 North Central Avenue, Suite 3300 Phoenix, Arizona 85004
22	
23	(Note: There are various members of the public
24	present throughout the proceedings.)
25	
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3	(NOTE: Pursuant to order of the Committee, all exhibits marked for identification are received into
4	evidence; Page 13, Line 23.) (NOTE: MCCCD Exhibits 44, 45, and 46 are not
5	(NOTE: MCCCD Exhibits 44, 45, and 46 are not attached and are retained by Mr. Calderon, Advisor to the Hearing Committee.)
6	ene nearing committee.
7	EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION
8	MCCCD
9	1 August 9, 2013 Letter, Intent to Dismiss
10	2 March 20, 2013 Notice of Pre-Disciplinary Conference
11	3 October 18, 2012 Counseling Notice
12	Dr. Cleopatria Martinez Deposition Transcript, Vol. 1
14	5 Dr. Cleopatria Martinez Deposition Transcript, Vol. 2
15 16	6 April 19, 2013 Sean Garrison Expert Report & Exhibits
17	7 October 29, 2010 Sean Garrison Memo
18	8 April 2, 2010 Directive
19	9 December 9, 2010 Directive
20	10 Anna Solley Declaration
21	11 Ronnie Elliot Declaration
22	12 Joe Sueyoshi Declaration
23	13 James Sousa Declaration
24	14 Wilbert Nelson Declaration
25	15 Dr. Martinez's MAT 082 Lecture Notes

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5	17	Dr. Martinez's MAT 182 Spring 2010 Lecture Notes
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7 8	19	Excerpts from Charles P. McKeauge Basic Mathematics Textbook
9	20	Excerpted Comparison Between Charles P. McKeauge Basic Mathematics Textbook and Dr.
10		Martinez's MAT 082 Lecture Notes
11	21	Excerpts from Sullivan & Sullivan Precalculus Textbook
12	22	Excerpted Comparison between Sullivan & Sullivan Precalculus Textbook and Dr. Martinez's MAT 182 Lecture Notes
14	23	January 12, 2010 E-mail to Dr. Martinez
15	24	January 26, 2010 E-mail
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17	26	February 12, 2010 E-mail
18 19	27	October 12, 2010 Letter from Dr. Solley to Dr. Martinez Summarizing Chronology of Events
20	28	MCCCD Copyright PowerPoint Training
21		Presentation MCGCDLa Paguages
22	29	Dr. Martinez's Responses to MCCCD's Requests for Production of Documents Regarding Receipts
23	30	May 31, 1995 Correspondence regarding Transfer to Phoenix College
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5	6	Domain and Range of Graphs
6	7	Homework for Transformations
7	8	Inverse Trigonometric Functions
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10	11	Chapter 2 Fractions Test for MAT 082
11 12	12	Attached A Regarding Violations to Academic Freedom
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14 15	14	August 21, 2011 E-mail from Dr. Martinez to Joe Sueyoshi regarding Request Copies of my Fall 2011 Schedule
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22		Mr. Bellamy
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25	21	December 13, 2012 E-mail from Lee Combs to Dr. Martinez Regarding \$11 Refund

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4 5	22	August 23, 2010 E-mail from Estelle Simpson to Dr. Martinez Regarding Substitution of my Problems
6	23	September 13, 2011 E-mail from Joe Sueyoshi to Dr. Martinez Regarding Latest Copy Request
7 8	24	September 16, 2011 E-mail from Dr. Kakar to Dr. Martinez regarding Latest Copy Request
9	25	April 8, 2010 E-mail from Lee Combs to Maggie McConnell Regarding Conversation Today
10	26	April 13, 2010 E-mail from Dr. Martinex to Dr. Solley Regarding Request for Meeting with Dr. Solley
12 13	27	September 22, 2011 E-mail from Dr. Kakar to Dr. Martinez Regarding Informal Grievance
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17 18	31	February 7, 2011 Permission to Use Handouts Signed by Elena Sung
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PROCEEDINGS

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2.1

CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: I convene the

Administration Hearing regarding the Statement of

Charges brought by the Maricopa County Community College

District, which for the purposes of this hearing we will

call Phoenix College against Cleopatria Martinez.

We have a court reporter present and a record will be made of this hearing.

Welcome, everyone. We are the Hearing

Committee. I wanted to read the MCCCD charges against

Dr. Cleopatria Martinez. My name is Dr. Keith Crudup,

this is Dr. Nora Reyes, and this is Dr. Carlos Caire.

Would counsel and the parties please introduce themselves starting with Phoenix College and then ${\tt Dr.}$ Martinez.

MR. UPPAL: Good morning. Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, my name is Pavneet Uppal; with me is my colleague Shayna Balch, we're from the law firm of Fisher & Phillips, and we represent the District in today's hearing. I also want to introduce my client, President Anna Solley. She is here with us. She is the District representative and President of Phoenix College.

And thank you for your time and look forward to

this hearing.

1.6

MR. MONTOYA: Good morning. My name is Steven Montoya. I'm a lawyer here in Phoenix. This is my client, Dr. Cleopatria Martinez. She's a professor of mathematics at Phoenix College, who's worked for the District for 28 years.

CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Thank you.

MR. MONTOYA: You're welcome.

CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Are there any witnesses present in the hearing room -- other than -- no other witnesses?

We will ask witnesses who have not testified to remain outside the hearing room. Once -- once the witness has testified, they may remain if we have room. I don't think we have much room. Naturally, Dr. Anna Solley and Dr. Cleopatria Martinez who will be witnesses are allowed to remain in the room as they are the client representatives or the client herself.

The Hearing Committee has reviewed all the exhibits, briefs, et cetera. We ask the parties to cover the major points of the case. Since the rules of evidence do not apply in administrative hearings, the Hearing Committee is admitting all that has been submitted into evidence to become part of the record.

We will now begin the case. The Hearing

2.2

Committee will allow each side ten minutes each for an opening statement beginning with Phoenix College and then Dr. Martinez.

MR. UPPAL: All right. Members of the Committee, good morning. I want to proceed with my opening statement and take you through the charges and a brief summary of the evidence that you will be hearing today. This will also show, I believe, conclusively by the time that you listen to all the evidence — and thank you for reviewing the materials that we have submitted — that the recommendation and the request to terminate Dr. Martinez's employment should be recommended by this Committee to the full Board.

As you hear the evidence today, I ask you to keep a couple of things in mind as we launch into my summary as well as the main presentation, and it's the following: This is not a court of law. So, the technical rules as you -- as Mr. Crudup -- Dr. Crudup just mentioned, the rules of evidence such as -- generally, the rules of evidence do not apply. Similarly, the sorts of things that you hear in the court of law or sorts of things that you might here in a TV drama such as something must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt or by preponderance of the evidence, those standards likewise do not apply.

So, what I'm going to ask this Committee is as you evaluate the evidence, as you evaluate the credibility of the witnesses which you will need to do, as you review the documents, apply the standards of common sense; because at the end of the day, this Committee is not caring out the ultimate decision, that's up to the Board. This Committee is charged with making a recommendation to the Board.

And I believe that if you apply a standard of common sense, you will see that there is a mountain of evidence in support of the charges, the charges as we will go through basically boil down to three points, which is: One, that Dr. Martinez has violated both the law and the District's rules with respect to misappropriating, misusing, and plain stealing copyrighted materials, that's really what we're talking about.

Copyright involves ownership. And here we have a situation where Dr. Martinez, unfortunately, misappropriated and used on her own, materials from three copyrighted textbooks. Here they are. They look like textbooks, they smell like textbooks, they feel like textbooks, and when you open to the second page, there is a copyright notice. There is no doubt about this issue.

2.4

Likewise, after you hear the evidence, I submit to you that there will really be no reasonable basis to dispute -- and, indeed, Dr. Martinez has never disputed -- that she copied material without permission, without attribution, and in violation of the copyright holder's rights, and inserted them into her own materials which she distributed to her class. And it doesn't matter what her reasons were behind that. The fact is that that act constitutes a violation of copyright and it exposes the District to hundreds of thousands, perhaps even a million dollars in damages.

And you will hear expert testimony on this issue.

The second major point is that Dr. Martinez then after the District took actions to address her violation of copyright, it was forced to take actions including imposing restrictions upon her copying privileges. Basically, an instructor normally if they adhere to the rules has a right to submit requests for copying to Phoenix Colleges online copy center. Because of these repeated violations, that privilege — and it is a privilege — was restricted with respect to Dr. Martinez. In order to address her copyright violations, restrictions had to be imposed upon her right to submit materials to the copy center.

2.2

In essence, the District imposed a series of restrictions after she violated copyright, after they tried to explain it to her, after they tried to counsel her, after she still continued to violate the copyright rules, the District imposed a requirement that, in essence, her materials that she wanted to use during her classes had to be pre-reviewed, not for purposes of interfering with her academic freedom, but simply and plainly and only, for looking at the fact as to whether those materials, whether or not they contained copyrighted materials that are being used without permission.

We had to do this. There was no other alternative in light of the liability situation that Dr. Martinez had created. Dr. Martinez repeatedly violated those copyright restrictions -- excuse me, copying restrictions.

Instead of submitting her materials for pre-review, instead of using approved textbooks, instead of having her Department Chairman review the materials to make sure there was no copyright infringement, she repeatedly tried to circumvent these restrictions by directly printing things to the Department printer; by going outside to Staples and making copies on her own, all so she could avoid the review procedures that were

put in place to prevent the liability that she had exposed the District to for copyright infringement.

2.1

Second major issue is as a result of her copyright violations and her attempts to circumvent the restrictions that were imposed upon her, her pattern of conduct culminated in a situation where instead of having students buy textbooks instead of having students—instead of submitting materials for pre-review for the District to make sure that they didn't contain copyright infringement; her behavior culminated in a situation where she took materials that she wanted to use in class and as the evidence will show and went to Staples and made copies. This too was an act of circumvention. She then took those materials that she had copied at Staples and distributed them to her class and asked her class to pay for those materials.

Now, I want to be very clear here. We're not claiming that she turned a profit on this; but, that's not the issue. This was, again, another act of circumvention, another act to avoid the restrictions that had been put in place, and in doing so she violated the District cash-handling rules, which was the ultimate straw that broke the camel's back.

You are all familiar with the cash-handling rule. It is a rule that states that unless you have

2.4

prior permission, you cannot sell anything to your students; you cannot sell Tupperware, you can't sell lottery tickets, you can't sell a novel, and you can't sell course materials. And it doesn't matter whether or not your intent is to try to turn a profit, because the reason for the rule is different. The reason for the rule — I'm sure it will make common sense to you, but it will also be explained through testimony, the reason for the rule is that an instructor is in a position of power and authority over his or her students. So, imagine a situation where you're an instructor and you say, you require, you recommend, or any way imply to your students that they are required or needs to in some way buy materials from you and pay for them.

What is a student going to think?

I think most of you have been instructors at one time or another or you might already be. You know what the student is going to think, you're in a position of authority over them. The student is going to think that they have to buy these materials because if they don't buy the materials they may suffer some kind of detriment with respect to their grades or recommendation or whatever authority the instructor holds, and they will conclude that they must buy the materials.

CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: About two more minutes.

MR. UPPAL: Thank you.

That is the reason why the cash-handling rule is in place, it's to prevent an abuse of power.

So, when -- what happened here is that a student came to the District and said that he had bought -- or, she had bought these materials from Dr. Martinez, but Dr. Martinez would not give her a receipt. Well, why? Because common sense would tell you why. She would not give a receipt because she already knew she was violating the rules.

So, when this was discovered, the District took action to enforce this rule, and the action it took was first meet with Dr. Martinez and try to counsel her as it had done previously with the copyright issues. Dr. Martinez literally walked out of that meeting. She would not listen to that counseling. Then she was instructed to contact the students with respect to whom she violated the cash handing rules; she did not do so. So, then she was told by Dr. Solley and by Dr. Kakar that she needed to issue refunds. She still did not issue refunds. The District checked on whether or not she was complying with the directive to issue refunds for the materials she had sold in violation of the cash-handling rule. She did not do so.

In fact, a spot check of the students who were

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1
          owed this commission --
                   CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP:
                                       Time.
 2
                   MR. UPPAL: If I could wrap up in 15 seconds.
 3
                   CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Okay.
 4
                   MR. UPPAL: -- discovered that she had not
 5
          issued the refunds. So, finally, she was instructed she
 6
          had to produce cancelled checks and she still has not
 7
          done so.
 8
                   That's why we're here, it is a pattern of
 9
          conduct that creates liability and is plainly
10
11
          unacceptable. Thank you.
12
                   CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Thank you.
                   MR. MONTOYA: How much time do I have?
13
                   CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Ten minutes.
14
15
                   MR. MONTOYA: Ten minutes. I'll try to keep it
          in mind.
16
                   The evidence is going to be clear that what my
17
          friend Mr. Uppal has told you this morning is nonsense.
18
          There is no copyright violation; that is ridiculous.
19
          There's something called the Fair Use Doctrine.
2.0
          Scholars since I was in college have been making copies
21
22
          of other people's publications for class work pursuant
23
          to the copyright statute without violating any law.
                   Most recently I submitted an opinion,
24
25
          coincidentally decided on Friday of last week, in the
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2.2

case of <u>Authors Guild versus Google</u>. I challenge you, I beg you to get on Google Book, and to plug in the book that's on your desk. You can read 90 percent of it on Google Book for nothing and a federal court ruled that that didn't violate the author's or the publisher's copyright.

We have an expert who's been litigating copyright cases for 25 years in the Valley. His name is Fred Bellamy. He's reviewed all these materials and he thinks that the District's allegation that Cleopatria Martinez has violated the copyright law is preposterous. In his words, trumped up. She didn't violate the copyright laws; that is ridiculous.

Read the case, get on Google Book and look for yourself. Looking at Google Book -- that makes what Ms. -- Professor Martinez did infinitesimally small. She didn't violate the copyright law; that is ridiculous.

In reference to the copyright materials.

Everyone knows, you heard of the saying, even a dog knows the difference between getting tripped on and kicked. Anyone knows the difference between selling — hey, I'll sell — I'm Starbucks, I'll sell you this cup of coffee; and getting reimbursed for something: Hey, I'm going to Starbucks, you want me to pick something

2.2

up, you can pay me when we get back? That's not selling anything.

We'll read the District rules regarding selling or money handling in the course of the hearing and they don't even apply to the situation.

The materials that she actually copied, the District was willing to copy them only one-by-one, like one segment of the material per segment. She offered her students: Hey, if you want to borrow mine and go copy it yourself, go ahead. You can. If you want me to copy them all at Staples, we can do that too. She was reimbursed. Not only was she not selling something, she was getting reimbursed for something and she lost money on it.

One thing that is completely absent from the Administration's case is any look at this scholar in her totality. And you're scholars, and I urge you to do that, that is your obligation to do.

This woman worked her way based on scholarships through undergraduate and through graduate school. She ultimately was awarded a Ph.D. through the University of Colorado all on scholarships based upon her merit. Her mother had a third-grade education. She grew up in the projects on welfare. She has been an educator for the college — community college district for 28 years. No

student has complained about her saying that she is a horrible teacher. She loves teaching.

Actually, you know this, she's been with the District for 28 years. She's 65 years old. She could retire. Collect a full pension, get another job, and collect on that, too. The reason why she hasn't done that is because she loves to teach. It would have been a lot easier for her to say: Hey, listen, if you're going to humiliate me this way, if you're going to beat up on me this way, I'm just going to retire. I'm going to bow out. The reason why she didn't do that is because it's wrong to bow out in the face of unjustified charges and it's wrong to leave your job when you love your job and you deserve your job and you haven't done anything wrong.

The last thing that I'd like to say within my ten minutes is, you know, God, termination? Even -- even if the District is right, does this warrant termination for a scholar who's worked for the District for 28 years?

Absolutely not. The punishment, the sanction is not to measure it with the alleged underlying misconduct even if you believe the underlying misconduct. And a principle of justice which should adhere in this proceeding is proportionality.

The District's, the Administration's proposed 1 sanction overreaches in its allegations, overreaches in 2 its misinterpretation of the applicable rules and 3 overreaches in its sanction, all the while ignoring the 4 totality of this scholar's -- of this community college 5 professor's lifetime accomplishments in 28 years serving 6 7 this District. Thank you. CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Thank you. Mr. Uppal, you 8 can call your first witness. 9 10 MR. UPPAL: Excellent. We're going to call our expert, Sean Garrison. Where would the Committee like 11 12 him to sit? At the end of the table? 13 (Whereupon the witness enters the hearing 14 room.) 15 MR. UPPAL: Mr. Lopez was out in the hall and 16 indicated he wanted to sit in as a member of the public. 17 If we can accommodate him, Mr. Chair? 18 MR. MONTOYA: He is not one of our witness. 19 20 MR. UPPAL: He is not our witness. MR. MONTOYA: But we believe he has a right to 21 be here as a member of the public and a member of the 2.2 23 District community. MR. UPPAL: We're fine with that. 24 25 THE WITNESS: Where am I going?

MR. UPPAL: You're going right there, Mr. 1 2 Garrison. Dr. Martinez, I have a request of you. You're 3 fine where you are, but there's a PowerPoint slide right 4 behind you so if you could not shift this way, that 5 would be much appreciated. 6 7 All right. May we continue? CHATRPERSON CRUDUP: Yes. 8 MR. UPPAL: All right. Sir, would you please 9 10 state your name? THE WITNESS: Sean Garrison. 11 12 MR. UPPAL: And would you please --THE COURT REPORTER: Sorry. I hate to 13 interrupt, but I need to swear in the witness, please. 14 15 SEAN GARRISON, 16 called as a witness herein, having been first duly 17 sworn, was examined and testified as follows: 18 19 20 DIRECT EXAMINATION 21 22 BY MR. UPPAL: 23 Q. Mr. Garrison, could you please introduce yourself to the Committee and tell the Committee who you 24 25 are.

- A. Yes. As I said, my name is Sean Garrison. I am a partner at the law firm of Lewis, Roca & Rothgerber. I practice in the intellectual property and technology practice group at Lewis, Roca & Rothgerber.

 I've been practicing in that field for 21 years.

 Exclusively in that field, working primarily with copyrights and trademarks.
 - O. And how did you become involved in this matter?
- A. Initially, I received a call and it was either from Maggie McConnell or Lee Combs in the Legal Department indicating that they had an issue at Phoenix College, a copyright issue for which they were looking for an independent review of some materials.
- Q. And could you explain to the Committee why you're qualified to have conducted that review?
- A. Well, again, so through at that time, probably 18, 19 year's worth of experience practicing in copyright law, advising clients in terms of copyrightability of issues; how you protect your copyright rights; how to analyze whether something is copyrightable or not; how to seek protection; also representing clients in the enforcement and defense of copyright infringement claims.
- Q. Would it be fair to say that your Legal practice is essentially devoted to advising clients and

litigating copyright issues?

- A. Copyright is a substantial part of my practice. There's also trademarks and a little bit of patent licensing and litigation, yes, in the area of intellectual property. That's all I do.
- Q. All right, sir. And could you please explain to the Committee in legal and in practical terms, what is a copyright? What's the purpose of a copyright?
- A. Okay. Sure. So, copyright protects works of authorship, it is created by the U.S. Constitution,

 Article 1, Section 8 in order to foster the creation in the United States of the sciences and works of authorship.

And what a copyright protects is an author's creative and original expression in whatever they may be writing or creating. Copyright — the purpose of the copyright is then to give that author a limited time period for exclusive control over the works that they create; and that can be to commercialize those works, with the idea being that it's better for the economy, it's better for the society if we foster the development of these — of these kinds of works.

And in exchange for that -- in exchange for author's sharing their works that they've created with the public, they're going to get a limited period of

exclusivity with respect to those works that they've created.

- Q. So, in essence, does a copy- -- under the law, does a copyright holder own the right to financially exploit and benefit the work for which he or she owns the copyright?
 - A. Absolutely.

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- Q. That's -- that's really, basically, the underlying policy and the central rule of copyright law, right?
- A. The policy is we want to foster these works, right. So, in order to do that and create that incentive, we want to then give the copyright owners the exclusive right to then commercialize and exploit those works to benefit financially from those works in exchange for sharing them with the public.
- Q. Is there a legal term that someone violates the copyrights, someone who does not hold a copyright if he or she exploits the copyright, or undermines the copyright, or violates it in someway, what is that called under the law?
- A. It's called "infringement." And it doesn't -in terms of exploitation, it doesn't require any sort of
 financial aspect to it, but it's simply using the
 copyrighted work without authorization.

- Q. I want to ask you a follow-up question on what you just said. So, are you saying that under the law you can violate a copyright even if you do not personally benefit from that?
 - A. Oh, absolutely.

- Q. Can you give the Committee some common examples of what constitutes copyright infringement?
- A. Copyright, what it protects is the right to copy the work of authorship; the right to distribute it; the right to publish it, for example; and it gives you that exclusive right. So, an infringement then would be: You are copying the work; you're distributing the work; publishing it in some way without the copyright owner's permission.
- Q. And can you give the Committee an example of how a copyright could be infringed even though the infringer herself does not financially benefit from the situation?
- A. Sure. So, you can imagine any number of different scenarios. So, think of perhaps a non-profit entity that works with battered women, and as the director of that non-profit entity, I come across a book that I think will be particularly helpful for the women that come into my shelter and I decide I get a copy of that book, and I scan it or make copies of it and hand

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it out to all the women that come into my shelter. I don't charge them for it, I give it away. But, nonetheless, I am infringing that copyright because I don't have the right to do that. I'm distributing that work; I'm copying that work without permission of the copyright owner.

- Q. So, irrespective of the financial motive, even if you have a motive that's completely altruistic, or charitable, or not for your own financial gain, if you exploit a copyrighted work, that may constitute infringement?
 - A. Motive is entirely irrelevant to infringement.
- Q. So, following up the example you just gave of the battered women's shelter. If a college professor infringes or violates a copyright by distributing copyrighted materials by copying them and giving them to her students, does the same rule apply that motive is irrelevant?
- A. Oh, absolutely. And the District itself has been sued in that situation before.
- Q. I think that goes without saying, but could you, since you're here and since this is a large part of your practice, could you explain to the Committee, you know, in the legal and practical terms why is it so important for individuals and institutions such as MCCD

[sic] to comply with copyright law?

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A. Well, I think there's a number of different reasons. One from the standpoint just from an educational institution of academic integrity that itself would create works of authorship to respect the rights of others, number one. But, number two, just from an infringement standpoint, the District and/or college is going to be responsible for the acts of its faculty, and if the faculty is out there infringing someone else's copyright, that's going to lead to potential claims for substantial damages.

So, a copyright owner that sues for infringement is entitled to get any actual damages that he or she may prove, which could be, for example, lost profits. You know, in the case of a textbook, I know that that's what you're dealing with here, you know, whatever profits they may have lost from the sale of the textbook. If — they also have a choice to sue for what's referred to as statutory damages, and that is a notion in copyright law that says, you know, sometimes it's very difficult, if not impossible, to really pinpoint what your real damages are, but that doesn't mean that there's no harm that's been caused by the infringement.

And so what the statue then allows is for the

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copyright owner to elect instead of taking actual damages, statutory damages, and statutory damages can be awarded based on each work that's infringed and then there's a range, anywhere from \$750 per work to \$30,000 per work depending on the circumstances. And in case of willful and intentional infringement, the judge has discretion to ratchet those damages up to \$150,000 per work.

- Q. So, that's not -- those statutory damages that you were explaining to the Committee, those statutory damages are available even if loss profits can't be shown?
- A. Absolutely right. In fact, that's that's usually when a copyright owner will there's two instances when a copyright owner will typically elect statutory damages: One is when they're not able to show any actual monetary damages; two would be when perhaps their monetary damages are minimal to some degree.

 Maybe they can show some, but determining with certainty is a little bit difficult, they can elect to go the statutory damage's route. And they can even go through the case and get answers to both sides of the question, right?

So, they can get a ruling that, okay, your actual damages are \$10,000, but we would award \$25,000

or a hundred thousand dollars or whatever it might be in statutory damages and the copyright owner can elect at that point in time.

- Q. So, are these statutory damages which are not dependent on profits, is this a way of the law sending a message to potential copyright infringers?
- A. Well, certainly in part that is the case.

 Because, especially, the discretion that the Courts are given in awarding those damages, and then in issues where there are intentional and willful infringement found, being able to escalate those damages specifically.

But, even more so than that it is to ensure that the copyright owner is able to get some compensation for the unauthorized use of their copyrighted work even in instances where they really may not be able to show true actual financial damages.

- Q. And how common is it for copyright holders to bring a lawsuit if they feel that their works are being violated or misused by persons who are acting in violation of copyright law?
- A. Lawsuits get filed all the time. I can tell you that Pearson Education, the publisher of the "Precalculus Concept Through Functions."
 - Q. Are you pointing at this book?

Yes, I am. 1 Α. When you say "Pearson," are you talking about 2 the publisher of that book? 3 That is the publisher and copyright owner of 4 that textbook. Over the last ten years, Pearson has 5 been a party to over a hundred copyright cases. 6 7 Pearson publishes textbooks, right? Q. Yes, they do. Pearson owns more than 10,000 8 9 copyrights in the U.S. Copyright Office. I can't tell you exactly how many they have because when you search 10 the U.S. Copyright Office records, there is an upward 11 limit of 10,000 and all I can tell you is that they have 12 more than that. 13 So, if Pearson, the publisher of textbooks, 14 sues for copyright infringement, does this mean 15 educational institutions get sued for copyright 16 17 violations? Oh, absolutely. As I mentioned before, the 18 District itself has been sued for copyright violations 19 20 in the past. So, this issue of facing the lawsuit for the 21 District itself, when you said the District has been 22 sued, you're referring to MCCD, right? 23

The District itself has been sued for copyright

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Q.

Yes, I am.

violation?

- A. It had an issue at Mesa Community College about 10 or 11 years ago where a professor took an electronic book, published it on her classroom Website for students to access and use during the term, to download during the term; did not have the authorization of the copyright owner and the copyright owner sued.
- Q. So, this issue of facing a lawsuit, it's not merely theoretical?
 - A. Absolutely not.
 - Q. It happened.

Okay. So, in addition to damages that you were explaining to the Committee, if you face a copyright infringement lawsuit, are there also other issues of liability such as attorney fees at issue?

A. Yes. First off, any intellectual property lawsuit and copyright in particular are extraordinary expensive cases to prosecute and defend. The American Intellectual Property Right Association publishes each year a survey of economic costs of litigation in IP and they break that out even geographically so we can figure out, in the southwest, in Arizona, if a copyright infringement case is filed, what's the mean cost of defending the lawsuit. So in lawsuits where the damages are, you know, just a million dollars or less, the mean

cost just of defending is \$344,000. So just to defend the lawsuit, regardless of whether it has merit or not, is substantially expensive if you're sued.

On top of that, if you get to the end of the lawsuit and you are found guilty essentially or liable for copyright infringement, the judge then has discretion to award attorney's fees to the copyright owner. So, you not only are paying your own costs to defend the case you could get stuck paying the plaintiff's fees as well.

- Q. So, you just said that the mean number for defending a copyright infringement lawsuit is 344,000. When you say the word "mean," does that mean half of the lawsuits or substantial mean is the middle number?
 - A. That's right.
 - Q. Not an average?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. Many of the lawsuits would cost \$344,000 to defend?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And if the defendant such as the District loses the lawsuit, not only does it have to pay its loses, it also has to pay the other side, the copyright holder, for his attorney's fees?
 - A. Likely.

1 0. Okay. All right, sir. Are you familiar with Dr. Cleopatria Martinez? 2 Only by name. I've never met Dr. Martinez. 3 Α. And how did you come to -- how did you become 4 acquainted -- even though you've not met her, how did 5 you become to learn about Dr. Martinez? 6 7 Again, as I mentioned, I was contacted by the Α. District legal office over an issue at Phoenix College. 8 I went out and met with Cassandra Kakar, Joe Sueyoshi, 10 and Maggie McConnell from the Legal Department at Phoenix College and they explained to me this was in --11 I don't mean to interrupt you. Let's just 12 establish who they are. 13 14 Α. Sure. 15 One of the people you met with is Maggie McConnell? 16 17 Α. Right. And you understood her to be in-house counsel 18 for the District? 19 20 Correct. Α. And during that same meeting, you met with a 21 Professor Sueyoshi? 2.2 2.3 Α. Yes. And he's Chairman of the Math Department at 24 25 Phoenix College, right?

- A. That was my understanding.
- Q. And the third person you met with is Dr. Cassandra Kakar?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And she was a representative of the District?
- A. Vice President of Academic Affairs, if I recall her title correctly.
- Q. I'm sorry if I interrupted. I wanted to make sure the Committee understood who those people were. I believe you were telling the Committee what transpired at the meeting.
- A. I went out and met with them, they explained to me that there were some issues with course materials that had been requested for copying at the college copying center, and that there had been a grievance filed by Dr. Martinez over, I guess, a suspension of her copying privileges; that the issue that had arisen back in the early part of 2010 over her course materials, and concerns over whether or not those materials had been copied without authorization from textbooks.

So, what the District was asking me to do was take an independent review of four course packets, I'll refer to them as, and make a determination of whether I thought they had been created based on copying or whether there was independent creation.

MR. UPPAL: Okay. I want to direct the 1 Committee's attention to Tab 9 of your binders in front 2 3 of you. BY MR. UPPAL: Mr. Garrison, I'm going to show 4 Q. 5 you --I think this is actually Tab 6. 6 Α. I apologize. I was looking at it upside down? 7 Q. MR. MONTOYA: Pavneet, could you tell me what 8 exhibit number that is because you've not given me a 9 tabbed version. 10 MS. BLACH: That is the exhibit list. 11 MR. MONTOYA: So, that is Exhibit 6? 12 MR. UPPAL: Yes. So, that would be the expert 13 14 report of Mr. Garrison. MR. MONTOYA: I understand. Thank you. 15 BY MR. UPPAL: Mr. Garrison, to expedite 16 everything, I will come around here. I will tell you 17 that before you were admitted to the room that the 18 Committee counsel, Mr. Calderon, had informed the 19 parties that all the materials submitted by both sides 20 had essentially been placed in evidence. 21 So, what we have here is your expert report and 22 there are exhibits behind your expert report. So, for 23 example, we have Exhibit 1 to your report. That's Bates 24 labeled Garrison 0027. That's your Bates label, 25

1 correct? 2. Α. Yes. And a Bates label is a way that lawyers 3 intentionally keep track of documents? 4 Correct. 5 So we have four exhibits to your report. Are 6 Ο. these the lecture notes or course materials that you 7 were asked to review? 8 Yes. These were handed to me at the meeting I 9 Α. had with Dr. Kakar and Mr. Sueyoshi and Maggie 10 McConnell. 11 What was your understanding as to who had Q. 12 created these course materials or lecture notes? 13 Dr. Martinez. 14 Α. In some cases the lecture notes are quite 15 thick, they're not just a few pages, they're 50 or 60 16 17 pages? Correct. 18 Α. Okay. Tell the Committee again what were you 19 charged with analyzing with respect to the course 20 materials. 21 So, the concern was whether or not the content 22 of these materials had been copied out of copyrighted 23 textbooks; and what the college was looking for -- the 2.4 District was looking for was kind of an independent 25

analysis. They had already done internally some analysis and had concerns and believed there had been copying and they were asking, essentially, for an independent review.

- Q. So, then, did you undertake an analysis in which you compared Dr. Martinez's lecture notes that are appended to your expert report against copyrighted textbooks?
 - A. We did.

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- Q. And as you sit here today, what is your opinion as to whether Dr. Martinez engaged in copyright infringement with respect to the lecture notes that are appended to your report?
- A. Three of the four, there's no doubt in my mind there was copyright infringement, the verbatim of copying out of textbooks that we were able to find, and other evidence that during those time periods there was no authorization in place from the copyright owner of those textbooks to do that.

With respect to the fourth one, which is
Exhibit 4, and this is the Math 187 fall 2010
precalculus algebra outline, I could not determine any
specific evidence of copying, but there was an entry
that I found to be concerning and highly suggestive of
copying.

Q. Well, let's leave the fourth one behind. Let's use the first three sets of lecture notes.

Just as an aside, you're a lawyer, I'm a lawyer, Mr. Montoya is lawyer, and Mr. Calderon. I think the reasons — one of reasons people hate lawyers is we are always saying: On the one hand or the other hand. You didn't say.

You said: There is no doubt in your mind that what Dr. Martinez did with the respect to the three lecture notes is copyright infringement. Do you have that level of certainty? There's no doubt in your mind?

- A. There's no doubt in my mind.
- Q. Let me turn then to the analysis that you conducted. So, first of all, we have these three books in front of us. Do you recognize these books?
- A. I recognize the top book and I recognize the titles of the other two.
- Q. Okay. And you basically were trying to compare whether Dr. Martinez's lecture notes contained material that was taken from these types of textbooks, right?
 - A. Correct.

Q. And I want to -- can't really see it here, unfortunately, but these -- if the Committee looks at the screen, on the left side there is a picture of the cover of the textbook and on the right side there is a

page which I know that you cannot read from the vantage point at which you are sitting, but the right side essentially contains the copyright notice and essentially -- Shayna, can you try and adjust that -- essentially you will see in your -- you're welcome to look at the textbooks themselves -- this textbook, for example -- well, Mr. Garrison, you're the expert here. What does that "C" with the circle mean?

- A. That is the copyright notice. So, it says copyright 2007 Pearson Education, Inc.
- Q. Okay. We'll go through these a little bit quicker. But, in fact, all of these contain copyright notices, don't they?
 - A. They do.

- Q. What's the purpose of the copyright notice?
- A. To do exactly what it sounds like, to give notice to the public that the publisher or claimant in the notice claims copyright of the work.
- Q. All right. So, next I want to direct the Committee's attention -- I know you're on Tab 6, and if you will turn to approximately page 13 of Mr. Garrison's report. Starting on page 13, Mr. Garrison, and continuing, you have a series of charts that are in your report. These are charts that you prepared, right?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. What are these charts designed to illustrate?

 And if the Committee prefers, you can look on the screen here.
- A. What we did is for each of the four course packets that we received, we created a chart where we found either instances of District copying out of a textbook or some discrepancy in the materials themselves that would be suggestive of having been copied from somewhere else, and we identified in the chart the left-hand column, specifically the pages and item numbers of the materials.
 - Q. What's the left-hand column titled?
 - A. "Course materials page/question number."
- Q. Okay. So that left-hand column, that is reference to particular citations or particular pages of Dr. Martinez's lecture notes where you contend that you have found copying of copyrighted material?
 - A. I don't content it, it's there.
- Q. Okay. The second column that says, "Discrepancy or text," what's the purpose of that column?
- A. So, that is an expositive description of exactly what copying we found.
- Q. And the third column that says, "Source information," is that essentially --

- A. That's the -- that's the textbook and where it came from.
- Q. Okay. And, for example, you have -- you have many of these charts in your expert report, but this first chart for precalculus trigonometry, fall 2009, this contains two-dozen instances, doesn't it, of situations -- or, excuse me, examples where you determined that Dr. Martinez's lecture notes had lifted are verbatim copy material from copyrighted works?
- A. I believe for this one it was about two dozen. I should say these are just examples, so this is not necessarily an exhaustive list of all the copying that there was. But the point, given the time constraints that we had on the work at the time, was to identify whether or not there was copying and substantial copying; and once we got to that point and were satisfied that, yes, indeed there was, there was no point in beating a dead horse.
- Q. Gotcha. When you say there is no point in beating the dead horse, do you mean really for your purpose it wouldn't have served a purpose to try and find every single instance of infringement?
 - A. No.

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Q. This was more than enough for you to conclude without a doubt she had engaged in copyright

infringement? 1 You could go on forever with the number of 2 pages in that textbook; it just wouldn't have been 3 4 efficient. MR. UPPAL: I want the Committee to understand 5 This is not an exhaustive list of every single 6 act of infringement that Dr. Martinez engaged in. The expert witness just said that he reached a point --8 9 MR. MONTOYA: I object. MR. UPPAL: -- where there was no point in 10 beating a dead horse. 11 12 MR. MONTOYA: Excuse me. I object to a speech from counsel during examination. 13 BY MR. UPPAL: All right. So let's continue. 14 Q. This is a continuation of --15 CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Continue. 1.6 BY MR. UPPAL: -- of the same chart. 17 there's no way we can go through every single example 18 precalculus trigonometry but I want to go through a few 19 20 examples on your chart. Sure. 21 Α. MR. UPPAL: The Committee can look at the 22 screen or follow along with its binder. Just one second 23 24 to catch up here.

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Q.

BY MR. UPPAL: All right. So if we look at

this problem, for example, did you -- you will see that there's essentially a triangle with a right angle in it. Did you find this same problem in Dr. Martinez's lecture notes and in a textbook?

A. That's right. So, we're talking about -- this is actually from the third course packet, the basic arithmetic, MAT 082, which on my report that starts on page 17, and this particular one is, I believe, the third -- third entry in that report.

Now, what we found here was exactly right:

Identical image, identical text used both in Dr.

Martinez's course packet and the textbook which was the "Basic Mathematics" by McKeauge. And I should say we found this not by having the textbook itself in hand, but we found this one through our own due diligence of Google searching. And this section of the McKeauge textbook happened to be available on Google, and by putting in the parameters here, we were able to locate it and it was identical.

Q. So, Mr. Garrison, I'm glad that you used that example, because before you were admitted to this room, during the opening statements, counsel for Dr. Martinez made an argument that somehow these materials or portions of these materials are available on Google or Google Books, that what Dr. Martinez did couldn't

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constitute copyright infringement. Could you explain to the Committee what the difference is?

- A. Well, certainly. The fact that something is available on Google or through a search engine has absolutely nothing to do with whether or not it is protectable as copyrighted material or copyrighted text. That's one of the great myths or fallacies that if it's available on the Internet, it's free for anybody to copy; that's a hundred percent untrue.
- Q. So, this is also part of your report. And on the left-hand side of the page, this is a comparison that you drew between -- or, is this a comparison between a textbook -- excuse me.

This is a comparison -- an illustrative comparison that I want you to explain to the Committee, and essentially would you agree with me that it's showing that on the right side are Dr. Martinez's lecture notes and on the left side are the very same examples of the sources of the copyrighted books from which she took the example?

- A. This looks to be one example. You can see No. 36 on the left side is identical to No. 27 on the right side.
- Q. And let's just go through another couple of examples. What did you find with respect to problem No.

1 28 on this chart? With respect to No. 28, what we see is there Α. appears to be some minor word changes. So, for example, 3 4 replacing the word "rent" with "house payment." Does that take it out of the realm of 5 copyright? 6 No, absolutely not. In fact, many courts will 7 Α. interpret that kind of minor word changing as evidence 8 9 of intentional infringement. So, ultimately what we found here is the 10 11 problems and with some minor word changing were virtually identical, 80 percent identical. 12 13 Okay. And here's one involving where the source copyrighted textbook, Sullivan had a pie chart 14 15 and the pie chart is missing from Dr. Martinez's lecture 16 notes, right? The pie chart is not included but the substance 17 18 from the pie chart is incorporated into the text. 19 So, basically everything but the pie chart was copied from this textbook? 20 21 Α. Yes. And there are various other examples which I 22 Ο. 23 would encourage the Committee to look at. 24 Let's take a look at this one real briefly.

What's -- again, on the left-hand side you have Dr.

Martinez's -- excuse me. You have the copyrighted book 1 with its example on the left-hand side and on the 3 right-hand side you have what Dr. Martinez incorporated into her lecture notes. Could you explain this to the 4 Committee? 5 Well, they're identical. Α. 6 7 You would agree that's identical as well? Q. Correct. 8 Α. Same thing with this example? Basically 9 they're identical except for --10 MR. MONTOYA: Objection. 11 BY MR. UPPAL: Would you agree with me that 12 13 this example is Dr. Martinez's lecture notes are identical except for she didn't include the title 14 15 "Gallons Per Second"? MR. MONTOYA: Objection to counsel testifying 16 for the purported expert witness. 17 18 Q. BY MR. UPPAL: Okay. You know, in light of the objection, I'm going to withdraw the question so there 19 doesn't have to be a ruling on it. 20 Mr. Garrison, why don't you read what's on the 21 left-hand side of the screen that's taken from the 22 Sullivan & Sullivan textbook. 23 MR. MONTOYA: Objection. I think the witness 24 should testify to the Committee. Reading stuff that 25

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anyone can read, that you can read for yourself, that's really not, in my opinion, what we're here for. If he could get to him testifying as to the content of his opinions, fine. But reciting stuff that he's reading on the board, that's really not in my opinion what we're here for and I also think it's a waste of our valuable time.

MR. UPPAL: Well, I'd like to respond to that.

If Dr. Martinez and her counsel want to stipulate that the copyright infringement was repetitive and rampant, we can move on. But I think it's important for the District -- for the Committee to understand how blatantly and pervasively this individual took copyrighted materials and incorporated them into her own lecture notes.

MR. MONTOYA: My response is I think he has the right to prove his case, but reading stuff to you from the board that you can read for yourself, in my opinion, that is a waste of time and that's not what this individual is here to testify about.

MR. UPPAL: I submit to you that the time -- we have a certain amount of allotted time and we should be able to use it in the matter that we believe best illustrates the misconduct that the -- that Dr. Martinez engaged.

MR. MONTOYA: I think that's true. If, in fact, the Committee affirms that we have a certain amount of allotted time. If you want to limit time, I encourage him to waste all of his time with this kind of thing, but so far no one has told us what the time limit is, and consequently I object.

(Whereupon a discussion was held off the record between advisory counsel and the Committee.)

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CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Okay. The hearing today we want to try to stop by 5 o'clock, so we are -- we read through this material, so you can read through what you're doing now, but do not continue with this line, just reading through material.

MR. UPPAL: Okay. Excellent. And I just say the reason I ask the witness to read it is in response to any objections which are being interposed essentially because the counsel does not want the Committee to see here how blatantly this was done, but I'm going to move on.

- Q. BY MR. UPPAL: Mr. Garrison, would you read the example from the copyrighted text on the left-hand side?
- A. Yes. So out of the textbook, it is problem No. 5, and there is in bold "Gallons Per Second" of heading and then the text of the word problem is:

"The flow of water from a water facet can fill a 3-gallon container in 15 seconds. Give the ratio of gallons to second as a rate in gallons per second."

O. And --

- A. If we move to No. 31 from the lecture notes, the text of the word problem is identical.
- Q. So, I want to respect what the Committee just illustrated, but we're going to just -- without you reading them -- go through. These are, again, examples as I flip through the materials in your expert report, there's just -- would you agree with me that there's just example after example of verbatim copying by Dr. Martinez from copyrighted textbook?
 - A. There is repetitive verbatim copy.
 - Q. And we have many examples of this.

MR. MONTOYA: I think this witness already testified -- I wrote it down -- that he could go on, quote, unquote, "forever," unquote. I really think that -- and I ask the Committee, please tell us how much time each side has, then I'll stop objecting and we can move on. Because if he wants to spend his time doing this, that is his right. But I don't want him to take all of the time that he has, me be left with no time to defend her career, she's the one who has something to

lose, and then 5 o'clock hits and we're done. 1 CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: I think this morning 2 for -- we're thinking the morning for his side and afternoon session for your side. 4 MR. MONTOYA: Thank you. I understand. 5 MR. UPPAL: So, I'm just going to draw the 6 Committee's attention to the numerous examples. I will 7 continue. 8 9 BY MR. UPPAL: Oh. I do want to ask you one Q. thing, Mr. Garrison, before we move on. In addition to 10 copying the word problems, there's examples in your 11 report where Dr. Martinez has, in fact, even copied the 12 graphs or illustrations, right? 13 Α. Yes. 1.4 This is one of those? Ο. 15 16 Α. It is. And you did these charts for each of the three 17 textbooks from which you concluded there was copyright 18 infringement? 19 We did the charts for the course packets. 20 Α. For three -- okay. Excellent. 21 Ο. And here you have before you an e-mail from Dr. 22 Solley which is also in the binder. I want to draw your 23 attention to this portion of Dr. Martinez's e-mail to 24

Dr. Solley on October 15, 2010. I'm going to read out

what Dr. Martinez wrote, but what I want you to tell the 1 Committee is what the significance of this is. 2 So, Dr. Martinez wrote: "I indicated in my 3 syllabus instead of a published textbook, I was 4 using lecture notes in my MAT 082 class. 5 Because of this students were not required to 6 buy the textbooks." 7 What is the significance of any of that? 8 This is a very key piece, because what this 9 demonstrates is that the lecture notes were serving as a 10 11 substitute for the textbook. Why is that important? 12 Because that is exactly why the publisher then 13 -- the -- they are losing their right to exploit their 14 copyrighted work, because of the substitution. The 15 substitution of the work for the textbook also excludes 16 all of the course materials from being considered a fair 17 18 use. We'll turn to that exclusion for fair use in a 19 But I just want to quickly draw the Committee's 20 attention to ratings from her students to move on: 2.1 "No book needed; didn't have to pay for the 22 textbook; she just uses a set of lecture notes 23 that she copied for us at Kinkos; she doesn't 24

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believe in textbooks so you print work off of

her Website."

All right. So, Mr. Garrison all of this copyright infringement -- all of these examples of copyright infringement, they involve math, right?

A. They do.

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- Q. And we all heard sort of this, you know, saying or statement that math is universal, right?
 - A. Sure.
- Q. Okay. Well, since we are just dealing with math problems or math equations, please explain to the Committee why what Dr. Martinez did is still copyright infringement?
- A. So, really, if you want to look at the copying, the instances of copying, there's three aspects to it:

 We've talked about the word problems; we've talked about the images that are copied; and then the third element of the copying that we found were actual problem equations. So, you know, the example might be, you know, something like 2X to the third power plus 42 times 8 equals what and you have to solve that equation.

Those essentially were the three elements for the math textbook. And why that is then copyrightable and protectable is that it takes a lot of work and creativity to come up with: What examples am I going to use; what problems do I want to utilize in order to

illustrate the underlying math principles that we're talking about. The underlying math principles aren't copyrightable, that's not what's being protected, but the decisions to use this particular set of example equations or the language for this particular word problem, that is what is indeed copyrightable and indeed copyrighted by the textbook publishers.

O. So?

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- A. So, yes, these would be examples of the sets of equations that were copied from textbooks that I was referring to.
- Q. And the sequence of presentation also has copyright significance?
- A. The sequence of presentation, the compilation of multiple equations into one set is protectable.
 - Q. Okay. How about now?

In addition, you gave an example with respect to sequence of equations. What about -- didn't the materials that you reviewed, the lecture notes that you reviewed, did a lot of them contain word math problems?

A. They did. And so, you know, again, with respect to the word problems, there is creativity in determining, you know: What words do I want to use; how do I want to put those words onto the page, to then illustrate the underlying principle. And the key for

copyrightability is it's only a minimal degree of creativity that's required to have copyright protection.

So, this is not -- copyright is not reserved

for works of fiction and things that, you know, have no bearing to facts or math principles, copyright extends far beyond that.

- Q. How about charts or graphic illustration that illustrate math concepts, are those copyright protected?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. So, in essence -- well, let's just go through it real quickly. So, even though it's math equations, can you explain to the Committee why there's no doubt in your mind what Dr. Martinez did is copyright infringement?
 - A. Because there's repetitive, verbatim copying.
- Q. And the repetitive, verbatim copying is from textbooks that have what?
 - A. They are copyrighted.
 - Q. They have a copyright notice, right?
 - A. They do have a copyright notice.
- Q. And, sir, once -- before you -- before you started giving your testimony, there was an argument presented by Mr. Montoya who is counsel for his client, Dr. Martinez, that what Dr. Martinez did constituted fair use. And so to speed things up, could you tell the

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Committee, A, what is fair use, and why in your opinion what Dr. Martinez did is not fair use?

A. Sure. Fair use, I mean, for starters it is what it says, it's a fair use and not an unfair use. And it is a statutory defense to a copyright infringement claim that says: Although you are infringing, in a very limited set of circumstances we may decide that — or, the Court may decide that it's okay, it's fair, and there are underlying principles.

And the two most under- -- I would say the two most important underlying principles for the fair use are: Is what you're doing just copying to serve as a substitute for the original work? In other words, you know, there's no transformation in the work from the original to the new work. And, second, what is the market effect of this infringement? Not just by the one person doing it, but if this were adopted as a regular practice across the market, what effect is that going to have on the market for the copyrighted work?

- Q. So, as to that second factor, you mean the law looks at not just what Dr. Martinez did but --
- A. If every professor at every college and university did the same thing, what effect is that going to have on the copyright owner's work.
 - O. Well, you have in the materials what Dr.

Martinez did, which is she didn't require them to buy 1 published textbooks? 3 Α. Right. So what would be the effect if every professor 4 Ο. did what Dr. Martinez did which is create lecture notes 5 taken from copyrighted books? 6 Then you would have substantially less -- if 7 Α. not no -- sales of textbook. 8 Right. Because --9 Q. 10 And they would lose money. Because who would buy the textbook if they 11 12 didn't need to, right? 13 And if they lost money, they wouldn't create new textbooks. 14 So, as to the first factor as to whether the 15 Q. infringer is essentially making a copy to substitute for 16 the original copyrighted work, what is your opinion as 17 18 to whether or not that's effectively what Dr. Martinez 19 did? There's no question, she said it. She said it 20 in her e-mail; she said it in her deposition. That's 21 what she was doing, that was her intent. 22 To make a substitute for the copyrighted book? 23 So the students did not have to buy the 24 25 textbook.

So, given that neither factor is present in 1 0. this case, what's your -- is there really any question 2 as to whether or not Dr. Martinez qualifies for the 3 exception of fair use? 4 There's no fair use. 5 Α. There's no fair use here? 6 0. 7 Α. No. CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Could I ask one question, 8 please? Can I? 9 MR. CALDERON: Absolutely, Mr. Chair. 10 CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: What would have made Dr. 11 Martinez's use of copyrighted material in line of fair 12 use without infringing on copyrights restrictions? 13 THE WITNESS: So, a number of things. Number 14 one is and most importantly getting authorization from 15 the copyright owner to create these, that would be 16 17 number one. Number two would be if what she was doing is 18 simply supplementing and using as illustration from the 19 textbooks that the students were required to buy and did 2.0 21 buy. And so it wasn't using it as a substitute but really as more of a supplement of the textbook. 22 Thirdly, with respect to the course materials 23 themselves -- this is kind of spelled out in her 24

communication that is she had with Pearson Education --

acknowledgment in terms of where the material was being taken, because without that acknowledgment, without saying this is being used from the Sullivan textbook or the Tussy & Gustafson textbook or the McKeauge textbook, the implication of those materials is it's the original work of Dr. Martinez. And given the copying, that didn't occur.

CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Okay.

MR. UPPAL: Dr. Crudup, thank you for your question. And I welcome the Committee to ask any questions of this expert witness that you might have.

- Q. BY MR. UPPAL: When you said in response to Dr. Crudup's question as to what would have made it fair use, you said authorization from the copyright holder, right? Does that basically mean written permission from the copyright holder?
- A. It would. So -- in fact, that wouldn't be an issue of fair use because then you have permission to do what you do.
- Q. Right. The copyright holder can always say to someone: Sure, you can copy my materials?
 - A. Absolutely.

Q. And the second one, the second point that you said is the issue of whether what Dr. Martinez did qualifies as a supplementation of the copyrighted

material or whether it's essentially a replacement,
right?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Under that circumstance, to fit under that criteria, wouldn't you have to have the students buy the textbook?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And she did the opposite, right?
 - A. Yes. That's the problem here.
- Q. And the third one, you said acknowledgment.

 Does that basically mean something like an attribution such as the author thanks such and such, author/publisher for allowing her to use the following materials that are taken from textbook so and so?
- A. There isn't necessarily -- necessarily any specific wording that you have to use, but what you do have to do is include copyright notices that may be required by the owner, identify the fact that you are copying from another copyrighted work and what that might be.
- Q. Did she -- did Dr. Martinez do any of these things that -- any of these three things that you've just explained to the Committee what would have allowed her to qualify under fair use?
 - A. Not in any of the four course packets that I

reviewed.

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Q. But you did see Dr. Martinez obtained some permissions, didn't you? And I want to turn to those.

As I look for them, why don't you tell the Committee whether you saw any permissions from any publishers for the course materials that you had explained constitute copyright infringement?

- A. I did not.
- Q. All right. I want to draw your attention to this letter which is in the binder before the Committee, and it's one of the permissions that Dr. Martinez came up with, and it's dated April 13, 2010, and the highlighted portion says:

"This acknowledgment must be carried on the copyright or acknowledgment page of your book, or as a footnote on the page on which the material appears."

And then gives the acknowledgment: "Sullivan 'Precalculus Concepts Through Function, the Right Triangle,' April copyright 2007, reprinting by permission of Pearson Education." And then the permission section says: "To make up to 35 copies of selected homework problems from each section of Chapter 5, 6, and 7, pages through 371 to 563; for Professor Martinez and

students in MAT 187, precalculus, beginning fall 2010 at Phoenix College."

Well, here's a permission. Why -- does this change your opinion that Dr. Martinez engaged in copyright infringement?

A. No, because the three course packets on which it's my opinion that there is copyright infringement are not covered by this permission statement. Number one, it talks about the fall of 2010. Two of the three were from the fall of 2009 and spring of 2010, so it predates this permission. This would not — this doesn't apply retroactively.

Second, it's very specific to what course it's talking about, it's MAT 187, precalculus. So, it wouldn't apply to the MAT 082 basic arithmetic example.

This is typical of what you would see in any sort of permission statement and/or the legal term might be license to copy and use a copyrighted work. And what a copyright owner is able to do is place very stringent restrictions on what you are able to do, and so here you see Pearson's saying you got to put this acknowledgment in your book, you can only use problems from Chapters 5, 6, and 7. So, that means if you're using problems from Chapter 4 or Chapter 8, that's not covered. You can only make up to 35 copies. So, the 36 copy would be an

infringement.

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As soon as you step outside the bounds of the authorized permission, you're infringing.

- Q. And read the last sentence of that permission and tell me if that is complied with?
 - A. "Permission is granted free of fee on the understanding that the above textbook has been adopted for the course and purchased by the students."

And that, again, goes to the crux of the issue from a textbook publisher. Yes, we will allow this under certain circumstances, but we need to know that the students are buying the textbook. You can't use your materials as a substitute for our book.

CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Excuse me. As far as requiring a syllabi professor that may say requires a textbook. In the case of Dr. Martinez, do you have any syllabi as far as the exhibit saying this is the required textbook?

THE WITNESS: My recollection was that these were not required textbooks in the semesters that we were talking about.

CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Okay. Thank you.

THE WITNESS: That was the information that I was given.

CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Another point -- sorry. 1 But, can we take like a five-minute short break? 2 MR. UPPAL: Absolutely, Dr. Crudup. 3 CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Thank you. I need five to 4 5 10 minutes. (Whereupon a recess is taken at 10:57 a.m. 6 7 until 11:03 a.m.) 8 CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: I'd like to say ideally 9 our lofty goal is to try to get all the arguments in by 10 5 o'clock today. I do want to make sure both sides get 11 12 equal time. Again, we're shooting for your side this morning and your side in the afternoon. 13 MR. UPPAL: Dr. Crudup, I agree. The only 14 thing I would say is that we started a little bit late. 15 And the other thing I would say is my understanding of 16 equal time is usually that the cross-examination counts 17 toward their time. So, that might take my case after 18 the lunch break, depending on the cross-examination 19 2.0 time. Just in fairness. MR. MONTOYA: Can I just say one thing? 21 CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Sure. 22 MR. MONTOYA: I think the concept of equal time 23 is unfair in this case because it's my client's job, her 24 livelihood, her career on the line. She should have 25

more time. And moreover equal time. Since they're 1 going first really allows them --2 MR. UPPAL: Steve, can we reserve that argument 3 until the Committee's advisor is back? 4 MR. MONTOYA: Please don't interrupt me, that 5 6 is the Chair's job. MR. UPPAL: I just think the Committee's 7 counsel should be here. 8 MR. MONTOYA: I would ask that you direct that 9 I not be interrupted other than by you or Members of the 10 Committee or counsel. 11 So, I think my -- allowing them to go first, 12 allows -- and saying that there's equal time, allows 13 them to actually control exactly how much time that I 14 have and I think that's unfair. Thank you. 15 (Whereupon Mr. Calderon is present in the 16 1.7 hearing room.) 18 MR. UPPAL: My intent was not to interrupt. My 19 only thought was that the Committee might have wanted to 20 hear that argument and my response when counsel was 21 22 present. CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Thank you. Noted. I 23 24 quess we can reconvene. MR. CALDERON: I'm sorry. I went to the soda 25

1 machine. MR. UPPAL: Mr. Chairperson, can I continue? 2 CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Yes. 3 BY MR. UPPAL: Mr. Garrison, we're talking 4 5 about the permission. First of all, did Dr. Martinez produce and have you ever seen a single permission for 6 7 any of the three sets of summaries that you created in your expert report that show copyright infringement? 8 9 Α. No. With respect to the permission she did produce, 10 I just want to quickly take the Committee through it, 11 12 they don't apply retroactively, right? 13 Α. Correct. 14 And they require an attribution or acknowledgment that the materials were taken from a 15 copyrighted work, right? 16 17 They do. Α. Did that attribution or acknowledgment appear 18 in any of the materials or any of the course notes of 19 2.0 Dr. Martinez that you reviewed? No. 21 Α. 22 And, finally, the permission requires that --23 and is granted -- under the understanding that the copyrighted textbook be published -- excuse me, be 24 25 purchased by the students; is that right?

It is. 1 Α. 2 Was that requirement met? Ο. Not to my understanding. 3 Α. You said not to your understanding. But, 4 actually, didn't even review a e-mail by Dr. Martinez to 5 the contrary? We can flip back to it. 6 With respect to the MAT 082, she specifically says that. 8 9 Q. Because of this, the students were not required 10 to buy textbooks? She was using her lecture notes instead. 11 12 She was using reviews from students in other courses essentially saying the same thing --13 14 Α. Yes. -- isn't there, that they don't have to buy 15 textbooks? 16 Yes. 17 Α. No book needed; didn't have to pay for a 18 textbook, these are all student comments. 19 All right. And with respect to these three 20 issues of students not being required to buy the 21 22 textbook, that the permissions aren't retroactive, and 23 that they require attribution which Dr. Martinez did not give, these three failures carry through with respect to 24

each of their permission that Dr. Martinez produced;

isn't it true?

A. Yes.

MR. UPPAL: So, we could go through all these but the Committee has them before them, so taking my cue from what the Chairperson said, I'm not going to make this point over and over except that if there's any doubt on the Committee's part, we can go through it.

But, yes, there are permissions, but they don't apply to the materials that have been infringed; they're not retroactive; there's no attribution; and students aren't being required to buy the textbooks, that's the problem with all of the permissions that Dr. Martinez has produced.

- Q. BY MR. UPPAL: And, in fact, Mr. Garrison, the fact that Dr. Martinez knows how to go about getting permissions from publishers, does that indicate anything to you?
- A. Well, I think it does. It would -- it would certainly be used, or could be used, as evidence of willfully trying to evade the restrictions and intentionally infringing on the work.
- Q. Why does the fact that Dr. Martinez has permissions just not for the works she infringed, why does that show willful violation or willful infringement?

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A. Couple of things. Number one, you know how to get it, so to then bury your head in the sand and not get it is evidence of intentionally not doing so.

Second, when you look through the e-mail correspondence from the fall of 2010, what you see is Dr. Martinez continually going back to Pearson in particular, and kind of changing the scenario, in my view, what looks like to be an effort to get Pearson to say something that, yes, it's okay to use the materials that could then be used out of context.

- Q. All right. And with respect to the volume of material that Dr. Martinez took without permission from copyrighted textbooks, does that have any significance with respect to fair use or any other issue?
- A. Well, the -- the volume is certainly a factor. What we saw in our analysis, in my opinion, is that there was more than enough to establish that there was infringement. There is no -- some people believe that there is this rule that if you only take up to a certain percent, that's okay, and it's a fair use; but, that's not the case at all.

Although the amount and substantiality is an issue to be considered in the overall fair-use analysis, you can then take a very small part of a copyrighted work and it still would be a substantial piece of that

work; and if you do that, that's going to be infringement, it's not going to qualify for a fair use. And if we're talking about in the context of a math textbook that is going to have numerous sections trying to teach numerous different mathematical principles, and you take whole sections of problems to demonstrate a particular mathematical principle, it doesn't make sense to try to do this mathematical equation in your head of, well, what percentage did it take? That is a substantial amount from the textbook as it relates to that particular principle.

- Q. All right. You've now covered the permissions that Dr. Martinez did produce and why they don't apply with respect to the material that they infringe. With respect to this textbook "Basic Mathematics," did Dr. Martinez produce any permission at all?
 - A. I did not see one.
 - Q. With respect to this one, "Pre-Algebra"?
 - A. I did not see one for that book either.
- Q. Did you have a chance to review a report that Dr. Martinez produced from a lawyer named Fred Bellamy?
 - A. I did.

- O. And who is Mr. Bellamy?
- A. Mr. Bellamy is a lawyer at Steptoe & Johnson here in Phoenix.

And you have nothing against Mr. Bellamy right? 1 Ο. I do not. 2 Α. And you read his report? 3 Q. 4 Α. Yes. Okay. And his -- again, to expedite matters, 5 Ο. Mr. Bellamy's report essentially states that in his 6 opinion Dr. Martinez did not engage in copyright 7 8 infringement. MR. MONTOYA: Objection. I don't think that he 9 10 can testify to what a piece of evidence says that has to 11 be introduced into evidence first. Mr. Uppal is not a witness in this case. 12 MR. UPPAL: I'll withdraw the question. 13 CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Okay. 14 BY MR. UPPAL: What is -- since you read it and 15 Ο. 16 since you're an expert, what is the central position of 17 Mr. Bellamy's report? Mr. Bellamy argues that Dr. Martinez's course 18 packet or lecture notes -- we don't know exactly which 19 one because he doesn't say -- is fair use. 20 21 Q. Okay. And does Mr. Bellamy give any opinion with respect to the three charts that you created as to 22 which you've testified Dr. Martinez engaged in copyright 23 24 infringement? I don't recall him addressing the charts at all 25

in his letter.

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- Q. Can you tell from Mr. Bellamy's two-page letter what he reviewed?
- A. Well, you can't because it says, number one, that the materials you sent include your spring 2000 [sic] lecture notes for MAT 182 trigonometry, and the problem we have for that is that two of the course packets that I reviewed have at least a heading in those materials for MAT 182 trigonometry. So, we don't know which of the two, for starters, that he may have been looking at.

Then he also says, "as well as the pages from the required textbook that contains similar math problems," but we don't know what textbook that was, what pages those were, and it's my understanding that there wasn't a required textbook in the spring of 2010.

- Q. So, Mr. Bellamy when he says "required textbook," what does -- what does that phrase illustrate or point to?
 - A. I'm not sure I understand your question.
- Q. What does "required textbook" mean? Does it mean that the textbook was required?
- A. It would suggest at least he was told that the textbook was required for the class.
 - Q. So, let's look at the factors that Mr. Bellamy

points to in his report. He indicates that the lecture notes do not appear to supplant the textbook but rather to supplement it. What -- what do you have to say to the Committee about that issue?

- A. That flies in the face of all the evidence that we have, that the purpose of the course materials were to replace the textbook so that the students did not have to buy it.
- Q. And, in fact, that's what some of the students are saying in their reviews, right?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. So is it your contention that this is a factually incorrect statement?
 - A. Based on the evidence that I've seen, yes.
- Q. And, once again, we don't know what Mr. Bellamy looked at, we don't even know whether he looked at the course materials that you reviewed, do we?
 - A. We don't.

MR. MONTOYA: It is 11:15. He has taken all of the time testifying for this witness. I just ask that the Committee hold -- not hold that against us, but hold it against him because he has a lot of other stuff that he's going to want to go through you with -- go through with you, and he's taking all of the time and it should only be his time, not -- not our time.

MR. UPPAL: I'd like to address this. And I 1 want to say that I've known Mr. Montoya for a very long 2 time and I really respect his capability and what he's 3 trying to do for his client, but this is now about the 4 5 tenth time he's raised this objection. I think the Committee has ruled on it. But now that we're at the 6 tenth time that the same objection has been raised, I 7 think it's fair to say I need to point out that Mr. 8 Montova and his client did not even show up on time. 9 MR. MONTOYA: I think we did. I think we were 10 here early. In fact, I know we were and that can be 11 12 confirmed with the guard downstairs. MR. UPPAL: Then that's fine, I withdraw that 13 if that's the case. We were here at 9 o'clock and maybe 14 perhaps Mr. Montoya didn't realize, and that's fine. 15 MR. MONTOYA: We were preparing downstairs and 16 17 we came up. MR. UPPAL: We were ready to proceed at 9:00. 18 I think this issue has been ruled on. 19 MR. CALDERON: For your information, Chairman, 20 the hearing was set for 9:30. 21 MR. UPPAL: That's fine. We were hear at 9:00, 22 but if it's 9:30, we were here too. But I think Mr. 23 Montoya is actually cutting into my time by making the 24 25 same objection ten times after the Committee has ruled

on it.

MR. MONTOYA: I don't think the Committee has ruled on it. And this was a specific request, that his use of his time should be -- should cut into the rest of his time, not into our time. And that's -- that's a request that I urge you -- that's very traditional in these types of cases, that if someone uses up all their time, that's their problem and not the other side's problem. That -- Court's routinely issue rulings in that regard. Of course, you don't have to, but I think -- I think it's appropriate for me to ask you to.

CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: We're going to take that into consideration. There is a good chance we're going to be beyond today the way things are going.

So, just a rough timeline. From 9:30 to 9:50 we had intro and opening statements; from 9:50 to 11:15 we've had Phoenix College -- is that what this says? -- and then from 11:50 to 12:30 [sic] let's have lunch; and from 12:20 to 11- -- to 1:20, Phoenix College witnesses; and then and then 1- -- 1:20 to 4:20 Dr. Martinez's witnesses; then from 4:20 to 5:00, closing statements.

MR. MONTOYA: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Let's shoot for that, but there's a good chance we'll have to go to that.

MR. UPPAL: I certainly agree and defer with

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all that, my only point would be as I made previously,
Mr. Montoya's cross-examination has to count against his
time.

MR. MONTOYA: I disagree with that. Not, if he's taking -- not if he's -- not at the rate that he's going. He has known from the very beginning that we only have a short period of time but, yet, he insists stubbornly to proceed the way that he's proceeding, and I respect him for that, but that's his choice and he should bear the responsibility for it, not us.

DR. CAIRE: May I ask a question?

CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Yes.

DR. CAIRE: If Mr. Martinez's questioning is taken out of his time, how are we going to guarantee that your questioning will be taken out of your time if it's at the end of the hearing?

MR. UPPAL: Well, both sides have to -- both sides' cross-examination have to count against their time allotment. Mine will as well.

MR. CALDERON: Mr. Chairman, I recommend that cross-examination be taken out of the time allotment of the person who has called the witness, unless it looks like somebody is asking cross-examination in order to delay, then — then it should be reconsidered. But normally you present a witness; you ask your witness

questions and expect the cross-examination; you get a rebut if you want. That should come out of the time of the person that calls the witness, unless it looks like the person on cross is trying to string it out for no reason, then I would recommend the Hearing Committee tell them stop, we've heard enough.

That's my recommendation, Mr. Chair. CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Okay. I agree.

Q. BY MR. UPPAL: All right. So continuing, sir, with respect to Mr. Bellamy's two-page letter -- actually, let me move on.

Does it change your opinion in anyway that Dr.

Martinez engaged in verbatim and repetitive copyright infringement?

A. No.

- Q. Okay. And does Mr. Bellamy's report address your report in any manner?
- A. It does not. And it appears to rely upon facts that aren't supported by the evidence that I've seen.
- Q. And read the fourth item that Mr. Bellamy states in his two-page letter -- well, actually, let me read it and ask you for your reaction.

"There does not appear to be any adverse effect on the potential market for the textbook based on the lecture notes, as the students are

1 required to purchase the textbook for the course." 2 What's your reaction to that? 3 Well, exactly as I just said. We talked about 4 5 earlier one of the significant issues being the potential market. And in this case he seems to be 6 7 relying on the fact that the students are required to purchase the textbook for the course, and the evidence 8 that I've seen is directly to the contrary. Would you agree that Dr. Martinez's -- well, 10 you've already said it. So, you would agree, right, 11 12 that it was a verbatim copyright infringement? 13 In many cases. Α. Would you agree it was rampant? 14 Q. 15 Α. Correct. How about pervasive? 16 Q. That's a fair characterization. 17 Α. MR. UPPAL: I pass the witness. 18 THE WITNESS: Yes. 19 MR. MONTOYA: May I proceed? 20 CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Yes. 21 22 23 24 25

1	CROSS-EXAMINATION
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3	BY MR. MONTOYA:
4	Q. You practice law privately?
5	A. I do.
6	Q. Intellectual property?
7	A. Correct.
8	Q. Do you litigate copyright cases?
9	A. I have, yes.
10	Q. You ever represented any publishers?
11	A. Any publishers, no.
12	Q. Would you like to?
13	A. I
14	Q. It would be a good client, right?
15	A. Any potential client can be a good client.
16	Q. Wouldn't a large publisher be a good client,
17	Mr. Garrison? That's true, isn't it?
18	A. Could be.
19	Q. Now, Mr. Garrison, you know this report of
20	yours, what's it dated?
21	A. Which report are you referring to?
22	Q. Your expert report that's right in front of you
23	beginning with page 1, Garrison page 1. What's the date
24	of that, please?
25	Do you mind if I come and show you?

This is Exhibit 6, April 19th, 2013? 1 Α. MR. MONTOYA: Can I move this so I don't trip 2 over it? 3 MS. BLACH: Yes. 4 BY MR. MONTOYA: Okay. And I'm looking at the 5 first page. Did you prepare this in the context of a 6 7 lawsuit? Yes, I did. 8 Α. Okay. And as an expert witness in a lawsuit, 9 10 you're hired to add -- to help the person who hired 11 you's case, aren't you? I'm hired as an expert witness to give you an 12 opinion on whatever is at issue in the case. 1.3 Have you ever heard of a client hiring an 1.4 Ο. 15 expert who gives adverse opinions that is disclosed to the Court? 16 I've seen that happen all the time, yes. 17 Α. Have you ever -- isn't it true that before a 18 client discloses an expert in federal court, the client 19 20 gets a preliminary opinion from the expert to see if it helps the client's case? 21 Not always the case, no. 22 How many cases have you tried in federal court, 23 Q. 24 sir? In federal court, to trial I would say probably 25 Α.

1 one or two. How many years have you been practicing? 2 Q. Twenty-one. 3 Α. Twenty-one years you've tried to two federal 4 Q. 5 cases? 6 Yes. Α. 7 Were they in copyright? If you can --Q. I do not remember. 8 Α. -- remember. 9 Q. 10 You don't remember. MR. UPPAL: Could -- could you let the witness 11 12 answer the question, please? MR. MONTOYA: Chair, I don't want to get into 13 any arguments with opposing counsel. Consequently, I'm 14 15 going to ask opposing counsel to direct his questions 16 not to me but to the Chair. MR. UPPAL: Objection. In that case -- very 17 well. 18 Objection. I request the Chair direct Mr. 19 20 Montoya to allow the witness to answer the question before he moves onto the next question and not talk over 21 the witness. 2.2 MR. MONTOYA: And I'll try to. I'm trying to 23 24 go quickly. Q. BY MR. MONTOYA: How many appeals have you 25

argued regarding the issue of copyright, sir? 1 One. 2 Α. Okay. Have you ever been qualified as an 3 expert in federal court? 4 5 Α. I have not. Now, tell -- tell the Members of the Committee 6 how much money you were paid to prepare this opinion of 7 8 yours. I'm paid \$500 an hour. 9 Α. Times how much? You know, mathematics. Right? 10 Q. I had not calculated how much time I spent on 11 Α. 12 it, but probably in the nature of -- neighborhood of \$10,000. 13 Okay. And how much have you charged them to 14 Ο. prepare for this hearing? 15 I haven't sent out a bill yet, but it's been 16 17 probably another 7 to 10 hours. DR. REYES: Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question, 18 19 please? CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Yes. 2.0 DR. REYES: Would it be possible, rather than 21 to try to get a person's character and profession, if we 22 23 can focus on the packets we were presented. MR. MONTOYA: I will. 24 25 DR. REYES: Because we can waste a lot of time.

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MR. MONTOYA: I will, but let me respond to The reason why I'm going into this is because this shows -- I do like Mr. Garrison, he's certainly a nice man; however, it's important for the Committee to know that expert witnesses -- lawyers know you can find an expert witness to say anything. They are not objective; they are not neutral. And one of the most important attributes of a witness is lack of bias and neutrality, and I am establishing that this witness is hardly neutral, he is a paid advocate who's already -who's an expert witness in a federal lawsuit on behalf of the District and it does go to his credibility. He's not someone who just is giving you a scientific analysis. But I was able to be done with that part of it anyway. DR. REYES: One more question. Did you -- did you have any opposition to the facts that were shared by Mr. Garrison? MR. MONTOYA: Oh, yeah. I'm about to get to that. DR. REYES: If you can please --MR. MONTOYA: I will. DR. REYES: -- stick with those points, that will be appreciated.

1	MR. MONTOYA: I will.
2	Q. BY MR. MONTOYA: Do you have any math
3	background?
4	A. Other than math classes that I took in college,
5	no.
6	Q. Were you a math major?
7	A. I was not.
8	Q. What did you major in?
9	A. I went in as a physics major and come out as a
10	comparative literature major.
11	Q. Okay. Did you understand the equations that
12	you were reviewing?
13	A. I didn't feel that I had to had to
14	understand the equation to know whether or not
15	Q. Can you answer the question?
16	A there was copying.
17	Q. Can you answer the question?
18	A. I am.
19	Q. Answer the question?
20	A. I am.
21	THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry. I'm sorry.
22	Please, one at a time.
23	THE WITNESS: If you would allow me to answer,
24	I'd be happy to do that.
25	MR. UPPAL: Mr. Chairman?

BY MR. MONTOYA: Did you understand the 1 Ο. equation, that's the question? 2 MR. UPPAL: Mr. Chairman. 3 CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Yes. 4 MR. UPPAL: I object. Once again Mr. Montoya 5 is not allowing the witness to answer the question when 6 he doesn't like the answer. And so this -- this is just 7 fairness. And the witness said it himself before I 8 objected, he wants to answer the question. CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Please allow the witness 10 11 to answer. MR. MONTOYA: He wasn't answering. 12 MR. UPPAL: That's argumentative. 13 MR. MONTOYA: Okay. Well, let me ask the 14 question. It's a super simple one grammatically. 15 MR. UPPAL: No. No, I object. He had an 16 answer he wanted to give and he should be allowed to 17 give it before we move on to the next question. 18 CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: I'll allow the witness to 19 answer the question. 20 MR. MONTOYA: Okay. Okay. 21 BY MR. MONTOYA: Go ahead and answer. 2.2 Ο. I believe what I said was: In order to 23 determine whether or not there was copying, I did not 24 25 have to understand the equation or not.

Okay. I understand that. 1 Ο. So, I didn't focus on that. 2 Α. Okay. Did you -- now, here's the question --3 0. that I understand what you just said, you say you didn't 4 5 have to. My question is: Did you understand the 6 7 equations? I didn't focus on that one way or the other to 8 try and understand them or not. 9 Okay. Do you believe that mathematical 10 Q. formulas and equations can be copyrighted? 11 The underlying principles? I'm not quite sure 12 I understand your question. 13 Well, okay. Do you understand that there are 14 Ο. mathematical formulas and mathematical calculations 15 applying those formulas? 16 So, you're talking about something like "PI r2" 17 is the area of a circle, that kind of equation? 18 That's a formula. Ο. 19 A formula is that what you're referring to? 20 Α. And that formula can be represented numerically 21 Ο. and graphically using geometry, correct? 2.2 2.3 Α. No. Okay. Can that be copyrighted? 2.4 Ο. 25 Α. The formula itself, no.

Okay. Now, can mathematical calculations be 1 Q. 2 copyrighted? Yes. 3 Α. That's your view? 4 0. 5 Yes, if you --Α. 6 0. Okay. Are you aware that the Supreme Court of the United States has ruled -- do you know what an 7 8 algorithm is? 9 I do know what an algorithm is. Α. Tell the Committee what an algorithm is. 10 Q. An algorithm is a formula that is used by a 11 Α. computer to carry out a particular function. 12 Only by a computer? 13 Q. 14 Well, it doesn't have to be a computer. Α. 15 Do mathematicians use mathematical algorithms? Q. 16 Α. Yes, they do. Okay. Answer the Committee whether or not an 17 Q. algorithm is subject to copyright? 18 19 Α. Subject to copyright? 20 Yes. That's a simple question. Ο. 21 Α. As an algorithm expressing a particular principle of math, I don't think it would be. 22 Okay. Now, it's true that insubstantial 23 Q. copying doesn't violate the copyright law, right? 24 I don't think you can just say "insubstantial 25 Α.

copying." 1 O. Isn't substantiality an element of a copyright 2 claim? The infringement has to be substantial; isn't 3 that true, yes or no? 4 No, there has to be copying. 5 Α. Okay. But the copying has to be substantial, 6 Q. 7 right? No. The copying -- there has to be copying. I 8 Α. think what you're referring to, sir, may be the concept 9 of substantial similarity. 10 Well, okay. So, did you try to find out how 11 extensive the copying that you claimed Professor 12 Martinez was -- how extensive, was it? 13 I think the charts that I prepared showed that 14 it was very extensive. 15 Okay. Now, let's do a little bit of 1.6 arithmetic. What percentage was copied and what 17 percentage was not? 18 As I said in my direct testimony, you wouldn't 19 20 do that --Q. You don't know? 21 A. -- calculation. 22 Do you know? 23 Q. MR. UPPAL: Objection. 24 MR. MONTOYA: He answered the question. 25

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1
          said he didn't know.
                   MR. UPPAL: When Mr. Montoya -- objection.
2
          When Mr. Montoya does not like the answer, he cuts off
3
          the witness, the witness has not completed his answer,
4
          and Mr. Montoya once again raised his voice, cut off,
5
          and tried to move ahead. So, I want the witness to be
6
7
          able to answer.
                   CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Let the witness answer.
8
                   BY MR. MONTOYA: Do you know what --
9
              Q.
10
                   MR. UPPAL: Wait.
                   MR. MONTOYA: Okay. Go ahead.
11
12
                   MR. UPPAL: Objection.
                   BY MR. MONTOYA: Go ahead. Answer away.
13
              Q.
                   What was the question?
14
              Α.
15
              Q.
                   The question was: Do you know --
                   MR. UPPAL: No. I -- I -- objection.
16
                   MR. MONTOYA: What the --
17
                   MR. UPPAL: I'd like the exact question read
18
          back.
19
                   MR. MONTOYA: And that's the Chair's call, not
20
21
          your call, Mr. Uppal.
                   MR. UPPAL: I didn't say it was my call. I
2.2
          said I would like the question to be read back.
23
                   CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Just rephrase the
24
25
          question, please.
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BY MR. MONTOYA: Okay. Do you know what 1 Q. numerical percentage Professor Martinez copied from the 2 source works in any particular example? 3 I -- no. Other than the particular examples 4 5 were verbatim copying. You --6 Q. MR. MONTOYA: Okay. And the reason why I 7 interrupt him, I would ask that the witness be directed 8 to answer my questions. We are really pressed for time. 9 10 If you want to come in and be here all day, that would be fine, but I really would like to move on. 11 12 MR. UPPAL: Objection. That's argumentative. He's answering the questions, Mr. Montoya just doesn't 13 like the answers he's getting so he keeps cutting the 14 15 witness off. CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Please. 16 BY MR. MONTOYA: Now, so you claim Professor 17 Martinez infringed the copyright laws or violated the 18 copyright laws? 19 2.0 Α. Yes. Okay. Tell the Committee -- this is really 21 Ο. important -- in your view, when was the last instance in 2.2 your opinion of infringement? Chronologically in time 23 when was the last incident? 24

I'm not -- well, I'm not sure I understand the

25

question. Are you talking about of the four course 1 materials that I review? 2 Q. Of everything you reviewed, whatever it was 3 that you reviewed, when -- tell the Committee when the 4 5 last infringement was in time chronologically. Well, of the four course packets that I 6 Α. reviewed the last once came from the fall of 2010. 7 Okay. So that was three years ago? 8 Q. Yes, it would be. 9 Α. What's the statute of limitations on copyright 10 Q. claims? 11 12 Α. Three years from the discovery of the infringement. 13 Okay. And you saw this correspondence 14 Q. between -- do you know whether -- okay. You claim that 15 -- a paid expert witness -- that Professor Martinez 16 violated the copyright laws. Do you know whether the 17 publisher's lawyers, their teams of lawyers have claimed 18 that Professor Martinez has violated the copyright laws? 19 No, I have no idea. 20 Α. You said that fair use was a statutory defense; 21 is that true? 2.2 23 Α. Yes, it is. It's also a common law defense, isn't it? 24 Q. 25 Well, there is no more common law copyright. Α.

That was abolished by the 1976 Copyright Act. 1 2 But, in fact, the statute incorporated the Ο. common law, right? 3 The statute codified certain elements from the 4 common law; but it's a statutory defense, there's no 5 6 more common law. So, according to you there's no common law of copyright. What about copyright cases subsequent to the 8 9 passage of the Copyright Act, isn't that a common law of 10 copyright? I'm not sure I understand your question. 11 Α. 12 Q. I withdraw the question. Now -- now, you say that whether or not 13 something is on Google has nothing to do with copyright? 14 I believe what I said is whether or not 15 Α. something is available on the Internet, whether that's 16 through Google or anywhere else, does not mean that it 17 is not protected by copyright. 18 Have you ever been on Google Books? 19 Ο. I'm not sure if I have. 20 Α. Have you ever heard of an author named Toni 21 Ο. 22 Morrison? 23 Α. Yes. Were you a fan of hers? 24 Ο. I wouldn't say a fan but I've heard of her. 25 Α.

1	Q. Have you ever heard of her famous book,
2	"Beloved"?
3	A. No.
4	Q. Do you know whether or not you can read
5	90 percent of it on Google Books even though it's
6	copyrighted?
7	MR. UPPAL: Objection. Facts not in evidence.
8	MR. MONTOYA: I'm asking him what he knows.
9	MR. UPPAL: No, that
10	THE WITNESS: No, I don't know.
11	MR. UPPAL: that presupposes something.
12	CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Okay. Go ahead and answer
13	it.
14	Q. BY MR. MONTOYA: Do you know whether or not you
15	can read 90 percent of Toni Morrison's famous book
16	"Beloved" on Google Books?
17	A. I do not.
18	Q. Have you ever heard of a you like legal
19	books?
20	A. Not particularly.
21	Q. Have you ever heard of a book called "Simple
22	Justice" by Richard Kluger? It won the National Book
23	Award?
24	A. No.
25	Q. Do you know whether so, you wouldn't know
ļ	

whether you can read that book that's copyrighted in 1 it's entirety on Google Books? 2 I do not. 3 Α. Now, what is your -- you went to Columbia Law 4 Q. School? 5 I did. 6 Α. That's a fine law school, isn't it? 7 Ο. I -- I liked it. I had --8 Α. It's in the Southern District of New York, 9 Q. right? 10 It is in the Southern District of New York. 11 Α. 12 In fact, a lot of intellectual property litigation transpires in the Southern District of New 13 York in Downtown Manhattan, right? 14 Α. It does. 15 So, it's -- the Southern District of New York 16 is a hotspot for copyright litigation, isn't it? 17 Between the Southern District of New York and 18 the Ninth Circuit, those probably are the two primary 19 2.0 venues. Well, have you read the District Court's recent 2.1 Q. opinion in Authors Guild versus Google? 22 I'm aware of it; I've not read the opinion. 23 Α. Are you aware that a federal judge ruled in 24 Q. 25 that case that Google Books --

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MR. UPPAL: Objection.
1
                  BY MR. MONTOYA: -- didn't violate --
 2
              0.
                   MR. UPPAL: Objection. Where is this in Mr.
 3
         Montoya's submissions? I'd just like to be cited to the
 4
          exhibit.
 5
                   MR. MONTOYA: I'll tell you, it's in the
 6
          citation of supplemental authority that I filed with the
 7
          Committee's counsel, each Member of the Committee, and
 8
          opposing counsel on Friday. That's exactly where it is.
 9
          Plus, it's also all over the Internet. It's the biggest
10
          news in the area of copyright for the past month.
11
                   MR. UPPAL: I don't have it. Is it an exhibit?
12
          I mean, you can just point me to -- I've -- I got a
1.3
14
          binder of your materials.
                   MR. MONTOYA: What I'll do is I got a copy for
15
          you. Here's a copy for you.
16
                   MR. UPPAL: But my question was --
17
                   MR. MONTOYA: Don't ask me questions.
18
                   CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: He supplied it by e-mail
19
          to us on Friday.
20
                   MR. UPPAL: Where is the actual document? Was
21
          it -- is it in evidence? I just -- it's a question at
22
          point. Is the -- is the --
23
                   MR. MONTOYA: Can I answer?
24
                   MR. CALDERON: I'll answer. Mr. Chairman, I
25
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understand everything that was submitted has been 1 admitted as evidence, the whole shebang. 2 MR. UPPAL: So, Mr. Calderon, was the opinion 3 4 submitted by Mr. Montoya? MR. CALDERON: Everything up to this morning 5 when we started at 9:30 is in the record. 6 MR. UPPAL: Very good. BY MR. MONTOYA: Okay. Have you ever heard of 8 Q. 9 a Jurist named Denny Chin? I do not know Denny Chin. 10 Have you ever heard of the United States Court 11 of Appeals for the Second Circuit? 12 Yes, I have. 1.3 Α. Isn't that one of the most renowned circuit --14 federal circuit courts in the United States? 15 It's the Court of Appeals for the Southern 16 District of New York. 17 Is that a yes or a no? Ο. 18 I don't know how you measure whether it's 19 20 renowned or not. Q. You think it's renowned, don't you? 21 No, I wouldn't determine it to be renowned or 22 23 not. Okay. Are you aware that Denny Chin, even 24 though he was sitting as a District Court judge is in 25

fact really a judge on the Second Circuit Court of Appeals?

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- I am aware of that now that you mentioned it. Α.
- And are you aware that in Judge Chin's written opinion of last Friday, he concluded that Google Books did not violate the federal copyright laws because Google Books copying of over 20 million books --

MR. UPPAL: Objection. Is this a question or a speech?

BY MR. MONTOYA: -- was fair use under the Q. copyright law? Are you aware of that, question mark? THE WITNESS: May I respond?

CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Yes. Respond.

THE WITNESS: I am aware that the opinion was released on Friday. As I mentioned, I have not read that opinion. I am aware that the opinion found that the Google Books' indexing of the books was -- was not -- was a fair use.

And the issues that I understand from the summaries that I have read on that case were that there were two principle differences in that case from what we have here. Number one being that Google's copying was transformative in nature in that the purpose of what Google was doing was to index and make numerous books that are, for example, no longer in print available to

be found and located, number one; but, number two, that 1 these were not intended to be a substitute for obtaining 2 3 the books themselves. 4 Ο. BY MR. MONTOYA: Okay. DR. REYES: Mr. Chairman, may I? 5 CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Yes. 6 DR. REYES: A question regarding -- we all received the Google document and information --8 9 MR. MONTOYA: Yes. DR. REYES: -- and appreciate that. 10 My question is in regard to how it was 11 presented by Google. I believe they have reference 12 information for where they took the -- the information, 13 what was being scanned. There was all these citations. 14 So, if we could stick to that line of questioning with 15 regard to the fact of --16 MR. MONTOYA: Well -- well, we really can't 17 because you've not been on Google Books obviously --18 DR. REYES: Yes, I have. 19 MR. MONTOYA: -- because it's not a question of 20 citation, Professor, it's a question of wholesale 21 22 complete copying. This isn't a question of pulling out 23 a paragraph without citation, this -- they copied 90 percent of Toni Morrison's book, including the cover. 24 So, my basic point is --25

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MR. UPPAL: Objection. Objection. So I just
1
          want to say to the Committee that what Mr. Montoya just
 2
          said is argument. He's not a witness.
 3
                   MR. MONTOYA: I answered a question.
 4
 5
                   MR. UPPAL: He has no expertise in copyright
                He's not a copyright lawyer. I would just say to
 6
          the Committee, he's saying a lot of things under the
 7
          guise of a question that's actually a speech. For what
 8
 9
          he says, there's no evidence.
                   MR. MONTOYA: Well, my response would be, the
10
          evidence is Judge Chin's 30-page written opinion that
11
12
          speaks for itself.
                   And the evidence is also something that you can
13
          take judicial notice of and that is Google Books. I'm
14
15
          telling you, they are replicating these books --
                   MR. UPPAL: He's telling you -- objection.
16
                   MR. MONTOYA: -- virtually in photo.
17
                   MR. UPPAL: That's argument. That's not a
18
19
          fact.
                   MR. MONTOYA: I'm answering a question --
20
                   MR. UPPAL: He's telling you.
21
                   MR. MONTOYA: -- that a Member of the
22
23
          Committee --
                   MR. UPPAL: He's telling you.
                                                  This is
24
25
          argument.
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1 MR. MONTOYA: I was trying to answer a 2 question, Professor. DR. REYES: Okay. I'm just going back to what 3 was stated. And based on my own notes, I understood Mr. 4. Garrison to say in response to a previous question what 5 6 would have made Dr. Martinez's use of copyright material 7 alined with fair use, and the response was getting authorization from copyright to -- well, in my -- in my 8 words. 9 10 MR. MONTOYA: I understand. That's a good 11 point. I want to go to --DR. REYES: -- as supplemental; not substitute 12 for textbook; and acknowledgment regarding the source as 13 14 to whether the material came. That's what I'm trying to 15 get back to. 16 MR. MONTOYA: And, thank you. I want to get 17 back to that. 18 DR. REYES: Okay. 19 BY MR. MONTOYA: I'm going to show you something on my little iPad that you guys can see, too. 20 It's what I've been talking about. It's Toni Morrison's 21 book "Beloved" on Google Books. Does this look like a 22 23 supplement or the actual book? 24 It looks to be a scan of the book. Α. 25 Yeah. And it's your understanding that --Q.

isn't it true that three private authors with 1 copyrighted books -- not out-of-print books, not books 2 whose copyright had expired -- sued Google for copyright 3 infringement in Authors Guild versus Google? 4 I do not know how many there were. 5 Α. You don't? 6 0. Α. I don't. You don't know whether or not you agree with 8 Q. Authors Guild versus Google or not because you haven't 9 read it, have you? 10 I haven't read the opinion. I did note on the 11 website there --12 Ο. And --13 CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Five more minutes. 14 THE WITNESS: Excuse me. Next to the scan, 15 that there was -- that there was an icon and 16 availability there that said "buy the book." That you 17 could click on it to buy it and either download it or 18 19 have it sent to you. BY MR. MONTOYA: Yeah. And actually you can 20 Ο. buy -- you can buy the --21 MR. UPPAL: Objection. It's not a question. 22 23 MR. MONTOYA: Okay. MR. UPPAL: Here we go again. 24 MR. MONTOYA: That was not responsive to my 25

1 question. MR. UPPAL: If Mr. Montoya is going to continue 2 this, I should get to cross-examine him. 3 CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Move on. 4 BY MR. MONTOYA: Under the Fair Use Doctrine 5 Ο. you don't need the copyright holder's permission, do 6 you? That's correct. 8 Α. 9 Q. Under the Fair Use Doctrine, the mere fact that you cite the source of what you copied, that's not a 10 defense, is it? 11 12 That you -- no, it is not. Α. In fact, under the Fair Use Doctrine, you can 1.3 14 publish the book even if the copyright holder vehemently objects, right? 15 No. I would disagree with that. 16 Okay. Isn't it true that under the Fair Use 17 Doctrine, if -- even if the publisher objects, you still 18 19 get to publish it? 20 Α. The whole book? No. Well, no, you get to use the portion that you 21 published even without permission? 22 If the entire analysis is gone through and a 23 Court determines in balancing the factors that that's a 24 25 fair use.

You're not saying --1 Q. It's purely contextual. There is no -- you're 2. asking for a principle of law that does not exist. 3 But you admit this, that under the Fair Use Doctrine, you don't need the publisher's permission? 5 6 Α. That is correct. And under the Fair Use Doctrine, you don't need 7 Q. to attribute the underlying source, do you, under the 8 9 Fair Use Doctrine? Actually, if you look at the classroom 10 quidelines that are part of the legislative history that 11 is an issue. That is the point. 12 I'm asking: Do you know whether or not those 13 classroom guidelines were ever provided to Professor 14 Martinez? 15 I don't. 16 Α. Those classroom quidelines are not part of the 17 statute, are they? 18 19 They are not part of the statute, they have 20 been adopted in case law. But they haven't -- case law is conflicting in 21 this area, isn't it? 22 I don't know what you mean by "conflicting." 23 Well, you -- okay. I mean -- I mean what 24 "conflicting" would always mean as a part of speech. 25

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You have differing opinions --
 1
 2
                   MR. UPPAL: Objection.
                   MR. MONTOYA: -- that contradict with each
 3
 4
          other.
                   MR. UPPAL: Another speech. This is not a
 5
 6
          question.
                   MR. MONTOYA: He asked me.
                   MR. UPPAL: But you didn't --
 8
 9
                   CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Five more minutes.
                   THE WITNESS: I don't know what issue is
10
11
          conflicting.
12
                   BY MR. MONTOYA: Now, do you think copyright is
          a controversial area of law?
13
14
                  In some cases it can be.
                   Okay. Do you think that the nature of
15
          copyright is evolving in light of the Internet?
16
17
              Α.
                   Certainly.
                  Fred Bellamy, do you know him?
18
              Q.
19
              Α.
                   I know him, yes.
20
              Q.
                   Do you know he -- he went to Harvard College,
21
          are you aware of that?
22
              A. I am aware of that.
                   Are you aware that he went to Harvard Law
23
              Q.
          School?
24
25
              A. I believe that's right.
```

1	Q. Are you aware he was a partner at Brown & Bain
2	for many years?
3	MR. UPPAL: Objection. Now you know, he's
4	having an objection for wasting time. Mr. Bellamy
5	MR. MONTOYA: He asked him about Fred Bellamy.
6	MR. UPPAL: No, he didn't. Mr. Bellamy can
7	come here and testify about going to Harvard himself.
8	MR. MONTOYA: Can I respond before the
9	Committee rules? Can I say something before you rule?
10	Mr. Uppal asked: Do you know who Fred Bellamy
11	is, he works at Steptoe & Johnson. I'm just following
12	up on Fred Bellamy.
13	MR. UPPAL: We'll stipulate he went to Harvard.
14	Q. BY MR. MONTOYA: Are you aware he was a partner
15	at Brown & Bain for many years?
16	A. That I don't remember.
17	Q. The date of your expert opinion is April 19,
18	2013, correct?
19	A. Correct.
20	Q. And can do you remember criticizing Mr.
21	Bellamy's opinion for not considering your expert
22	opinion?
23	A. I think what I was criticizing was the original
24	report that I had prepared in 2010.
25	Q. Who gave you the materials that you based your

opinion on factually? Who gave you the factual data 1 2 that you based your opinion on? In 2010? 3 Α. 4 Ο. Whenever. 2013? It came from, as I said, the meeting 5 that I had with --6 It came from the District? 7 Ο. -- Cassandra Kakar and Joe Sueyoshi, yes. It 8 came from my own independent searching and evaluation 9 and --10 Did you interview Professor Martinez? 11 0. MR. UPPAL: Objection. Objection. Once again 12 13 he's --MR. MONTOYA: I only have two minutes. 14 trying to get my point across. 15 MR. UPPAL: Well, then, don't interrupt. 16 THE WITNESS: And --17 18 Q. BY MR. MONTOYA: Did you interview Professor Martinez? 19 I did not. 20 Α. So, you don't -- you don't know her factual 21 Q. explanation for what she did, do you? 22 Only from the e-mail correspondence and the 23 Α. 24 deposition testimony that I've read. Q. How do you know you've got all the e-mails from 25

Professor Martinez? How do you know they were complete? 1 I don't. 2 Α. MR. MONTOYA: No further questions. Thank you. 3 4 Thank you, sir. CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Okay. I guess lunch break 5 recess until what time? 6 THE WITNESS: So, I'm done? Do I understand that? 8 MR. UPPAL: Now, actually, may I make a request 9 of the Committee? I'd like to limit my redirect to this 10 witness to five minutes. So, if we could delay lunch by 11 12 five-minutes and then we could excuse this witness. CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Okay. Proceed. 13 14 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 15 16 BY MR. UPPAL: 17 Q. Mr. Garrison, since Mr. Montoya has questioned 18 you about this opinion, read that last paragraph of page 19 20 out loud to the Committee and please tell the 20 Committee what that means. 2.1 A. Are you -- the paragraph that starts 22 23 "similarly"? MR. MONTOYA: Objection. 24 25 MR. UPPAL: Sure.

MR. MONTOYA: Now, he's asking this witness to 1 2 read something to you --MR. UPPAL: It's two sentences. 3 MR. MONTOYA: -- that's already in evidence. 4 5 MR. UPPAL: It's two sentences. 6 MR. MONTOYA: That is a waste of time. 7 MR. UPPAL: It takes less than his objection. CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: You can read. Go ahead. 8 9 THE WITNESS: Okay. "Similarly Google Books is also transformative in the sense that it has 10 transformed book text into data for purposes of 11 12 substantive research, including data mining and 13 text mining in new areas, thereby opening up 14 new fields of research. Words in books are being used in a way they have not been used 1.5 16 before. Google Books has created something new 17 in the use of book text. The frequency of words and trends in their usage provides 18 19 substantive information." BY MR. UPPAL: Is there anything transformative 20 2.1 about what Dr. Martinez did with respect to the materials that you told the Committee were copyright 2.2 infringement? 23 24 No. Her coursework were merely a substitute. Α. 25 MR. MONTOYA: Objection. He's not a

mathematician. He's not qualified to answer that. 1 MR. UPPAL: That's not an objection. 2 MR. MONTOYA: Goes to foundation. 3 MR. UPPAL: I'm sorry. I don't mean to chuckle 4 5 at that. BY MR. UPPAL: Would you tell the Committee 6 0. what "transformative" means in the realm of copyright 7 law? 8 Sure. In the realm of copyright law, what 9 Α. "transformative" means is that you would take -- taken 10 an original work and repurposed it for something 11 different. Not taken original work, summarized it, and 12 13 used it for the very same purpose. So, what did Dr. Martinez do and how is it 14 Q. different from the Google Books project? 15 16 MR. MONTOYA: Objection. THE WITNESS: Dr. Martinez copied --17 MR. MONTOYA: He testified he doesn't know what 18 the Google Books project is about. He's testified that 19 he's never even been on Google Book. 2.0 21 MR. UPPAL: That's not an objection. That's an attempt by Mr. Montoya to keep the Committee from 22 understanding why this Google --23 CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Allow him to finish his 24 five minutes. 25

1 MR. UPPAL: Thank you. THE WITNESS: The distinction is that what Dr. 2 Martinez did was to copy out of the textbooks, create 3 what is essentially a condensed version of the textbook, 4 of the -- of the principles that she was teaching, and 5 allowing the students to use that as a substitute for 6 the textbook itself. Totally different from what the 7 Judge was describing there in Google Book. 8 BY MR. UPPAL: So, in plain English, does 9 "transformative" mean transforming it into substantially 10 11 different? 12 Α. Yes. And that is what Judge Chin from the section 13 just read held that Google Books does? 14 15 Α. Correct. 16 It takes a work that may be copyright but the manner in which Google Books uses it, transforms it 17 isn't something else? 18 Yes. 19 Α. That's what makes it a fair use? 2.0 Ο. 21 Α. Yes. Is there anything with what Dr. Martinez did 22 with verbatim, rampant copying that is transformative? 23 No. Google Books was not simply republishing 24

books for anyone to get access to.

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And in some cases, wasn't there even permission
1
              Q.
 2
          that Google Books had?
                   There may have been, I don't know.
 3
              Α.
                   MR. MONTOYA: Objection. Reading from the
 4
          opinion --
 5
 6
                   THE WITNESS: With respect to the partner
 7
          program --
 8
                   THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry. I'm sorry.
          Please, one at a time.
9
                   MR. MONTOYA: That was an objection, Chair.
10
                   DR. REYES: I don't believe he answered.
11
                   MR. UPPAL: I just want him to explain to the
12
          Committee that some of what Google Books -- this opinion
13
          is about, some of what Google Books, what this opinion
14
          does, concerned copyrighted material that the Google
15
16
          Books did not have permission for; but, in that case the
          Judge said it's transformative, it's been transformed
17
          into something different. In respect to another
18
19
          section, Google Books obtained permission.
                   MR. MONTOYA: Now -- now, he's -- now the
20
21
          hypocrisy of what he just did --
                   MR. UPPAL: Well, I'm trying to ask the
22
          witness. He's cutting into my five minutes. May I
23
          continue, Mr. Chairperson?
24
                   CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: One more minute.
25
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1 MR. UPPAL: Okay. THE WITNESS: So, page 5 of the opinion is 2 referring to the partner program, where it specifically 3 says that works are displayed with permission of the 4 right's holders; it explains that partners provided 5 Google with a printed copy of their books for scanning 6 or a digital copy if one existed; partners then decided 7 how much of their books from a few sample pages to an 8 entire book would be browsable; and as of 2012, there 9 were approximately 2.5 million books with the consent of 10 some 45,000 right's holders as part of that program. 11 MR. UPPAL: Thank you. 12 Thank you for indulging me with five minutes, 13 Mr. Chairperson and Committee Members. I greatly 14 15 appreciate it. CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Recess until 12- -- 12:25 16 17 or so. (Whereupon the noon recess was taken from 11:57 18 a.m. until 12:29 p.m.) 19 (Whereupon the witness enters the hearing 20 21 room.) 22 CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: You can call your next 23 witness. I guess we're calling to order or reconvening. 24 MS. BLACH: All right, we call our next 25

witness, Dr. Cassandra Kakar. 1 2 3 CASSANDRA KAKAR, 4 called as a witness herein, having been first duly 5 sworn, was examined and testified as follows: 6 7 DIRECT EXAMINATION 8 9 BY MS. BLACH: Dr. Kakar, can you please let the Committee 10 Q. know who you are and where you work. 11 A. Yes. I'm the Vice President of Academic 12 13 Affairs. My name is Dr. Cassandra Kakar and I work at 14 Phoenix College. How long have you worked for MCCCD? 15 Q. 16 Α. About 18 years. 17 Have you ever met Dr. Martinez before? Q. 18 Α. Yes. 19 Q. When did you meet Dr. Martinez? About nine, nine to ten years ago. She was the 20 2.1 Department Chair and I just became the Interim Vice 2.2 President of Academic Affairs, so we worked together then. 23 24 Did you have any interactions with her in 2010? Q. 25 Yes, I did. Α.

- 1.8

- Q. What happened in 2010?
- A. There was a bit of a controversy in January because my Vice President of Administrative Services had notified me that there was some concern about copyright violation from the copy center regarding some of the materials Dr. Martinez wanted to have reproduced or printed.
 - Q. When were you first notified of these issues?
- A. Early in January, January 2010. Ronnie -Dr. -- Ms. Elliot let me know about them. She wanted me
 to kind of explore, find out what was going on, and so I
 did do that, did a bit of an investigation.
 - Q. And what was this investigation that you did?
- A. Well, I felt like I needed to get Mr. Sueyoshi, the Department Chair, involved because there were large there was significant—sized workbooks that were being held up to be printed because they felt there was some copyright. So, I asked Joe if he would review the materials and compare them to the textbooks we were using and he did that for us. There were 10 to 12 pages for two of the textbooks, you could see very clearly it was directly from the book.
- So, I then reported it to Ms. Elliot and said that this is what Mr. Sueyoshi had discovered, and that Ronnie and I had pretty much concurred that we needed to

talk to Dr. Solley and let her know that we were -- we had a lot of concern about this and we felt like we needed to let District Legal know. And Dr. Solley, once we presented it to her, she agreed. So we met with Maggie McConnell from the District Office about this.

- Q. And what happened after you met with Maggie McConnell from the District Office?
- A. Well, Maggie was very concerned as well. We were very concerned about the college as well as the District and the liability that could possibly happen. And so then Ronnie Elliot, basically she let Dr. Martinez know that there was some concerns and that she's not going to be able to have those copies made.
- Q. Dr. Kakar, I'd like to show you a document.

 This is Exhibit 23 to the District's exhibits. Do you recognize this document?
 - A. Yes, I do.

- O. And what is that document?
- A. Looks like Dr. Martinez's writing to Ronnie asking: "Please remind me, what are the items I had printed for fall that were suspect and the same for spring," because there were some fall print jobs and some springs. And Ronnie responded to her there was a mechanism in place to flag potential

copyright materials and it was brought to her attention

that some of the items printed were suspect and -- for 1 fall as well as spring. 2 So, Ronnie was asking Dr. Martinez, does she 3 have any documentation that -- from the publisher that 4 released her to use the materials in this way; and, if 5 so, she just wanted the documentation so she could 6 7 release her print job and then we could move on. But if she didn't have the approval, then we cannot print the 8 9 request at this time. Dr. Kakar, the e-mail at the bottom that is 10 11 dated Jan 12th, 2010, it's from Ronnie Elliot to Cleopatria Martinez --12 Mm-hm. 13 Α. -- is that the initial notification to Dr. 14 Martinez that you mentioned earlier? 15 Yes. I mean, yes, this kind of got it started. 16 Α. 17 And can you please read for me the first 18 sentence of that e-mail. 19 Α. From Ronnie? 20 Q. Yes. 21 Α. "As you may or may not know, we have mechanisms in place to red flag potential copyright 22 issues." 23 Okay. I'm going to show you another document. 24 It's been marked as Exhibit 24 to the Districts's 25

exhibits and this is another e-mail, and it is from Ronnie Elliot, and it's dated January 26th, 2010, to Cleopatria Martinez. Do you recognize this document?

- A. Yes, I do. Yes, and she lets Dr. Martinez know that we did talk indeed to Margaret McConnell, our District legal counsel, regarding copyright infringement and fair use as defined in federal law. We provided Maggie with the copies of her request and a copy of the textbooks and this morning received the finding based on the federal copyright law, including limitations of fair use. So, now it is documented in this piece.
- Q. Dr. Kakar, do you know whether the District, in addition to these two e-mails that I just showed you, ever met with Dr. Martinez to explain their copyright concerns to Dr. Martinez?
- A. Well, I know that there were a lot of e-mails going back and forth and I believe that Dr. Martinez actually spoke to Maggie McConnell on the phone and had a phone conference with her as well.
- Q. Did you ever have any meetings with Dr. Martinez about --
- A. Oh, I had multiple meetings with Dr. Martinez. E-mails, face-to-face, phone conversations. Extensive. In fact, there's a document that's ten pages long of communications and ways to reach out to Dr. Martinez.

I'm going to walk you through some of these 1 Q. communications. We went through the January 12th 2. e-mail; this is the January 26th e-mail that we just 3 discussed; the next exhibit is Exhibit 25, and this is 4 another e-mail. It's dated January 28th, 2010, and this 5 is from Margaret McConnell to Cleopatria Martinez. 6 you recognize this e-mail? 7 Yes, I do remember this. 8 Α. And what does that e-mail summarize? 9 Basically that anything from copyrighted source 10 Α. 11 reproduced without written permission, there has to be written permission for the copyright holder to say that 12 it's okay. It's an error. An individual that would be 13 printing without that is violating copyrights. 14 Dr. -- Dr. Kakar, did anything prompt that 15 Ο. e-mail? Had Maggie McConnell met with Dr. Martinez 16 17 prior to sending this e-mail? Perhaps. I recall a phone conversation, but 18 19 perhaps they did meet face-to-face. Was she --20 Q. And she said: I explained to you today that I 21 22 represented District --MR. MONTOYA: I need to object as to this 23 witness testifying as to what she thinks transpired 2.4 25 between two individuals when she doesn't, in fact, know

based on her knowledge. They didn't tell her it 1 happened, she didn't witness it happen. 2 THE WITNESS: No, I was copied -- sorry. 3 MS. BLACH: Let me respond to the objection to 4 the Hearing Committee. Dr. Kakar is copied on this 5 e-mail, so she is testifying based on information that 6 7 she knows. MR. MONTOYA: But she was asked whether or not 8 Professor Martinez actually met with Ms. McConnell and 9 that's what I was objecting to. 10 MS. BLACH: And that's actually addressed in 11 the first sentence of the e-mail. 12 CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Okay. Continue. 13 BY MS. BLACH: So, as I was asking you Dr. 14 Q. Kakar, can you please read the first sentence of that 15 16 e-mail?"As we discussed today, it is inappropriate 17 Α. to copy anything from copyrighted source and 1.8 reproduce it without written permission of the 19 copyright holder, it is more egregious if a 20 person reproduces it without providing notice 21 on the material about who owns the copyright." 22 So that's a third e-mail where Dr. Martinez was Ο. 23 instructed regarding copyright laws? 24 25 Α. Yes.

1.2

Q. Let's walk through another one. Here is
Exhibit 26 and this is an e-mail from Paul DeRose dated
Friday, February 12, 2010, to Cleopatria Martinez;
you're, of course, copied on this e-mail. It appears to
be a summary of the meeting. Can you please explain
what happened during that meeting for me?

A. Yes. It was a meeting with myself, Paul
DeRose, who is now the Interim Vice President of
Administrative Services, and our faculty Senate
President Denny Sheehan was with Dr. Martinez. And we
basically discussed copyright laws, we went over the
copyright verbiage that is printed in the front of the
textbook that is being used in the math class.

And "in order to use material from the text, prior approval must be obtained from the publisher's Legal Department" -- we covered all this with Dr. Martinez -- "and an approval from the publisher rep is not acceptable.

Cleopatria was referred to the e-mail sent by Maggie McConnell which describes the copyright issue and contains a link to seek publisher's approval. Cleopatria said she understands the copyright law and will not use material from any textbook without prior approval from the publisher's Legal office. And if Cleopatria

decides to bind her notes or handouts, 1 Cassandra" -- I -- "recommended they be 2 distributed by the bookstore similar by the 3 practice used by other faculty at her department and Phoenix College. This will be a 5 nominal fee to the students, and will also 6 minimize cost to the Department's print budget. 7 The posting of notes on Blackboard is also an 8 9 option. "In addition to our discussion, we would like 10 11 to encourage you" -- we are asking Dr. Martinez "to attend an upcoming copyright workshop 12 that is being held at Phoenix College. This 13 workshop is being held March 1st from 1:00 to 14 3:00 p.m." 15 16 Ο. As of February 12th, 2010, Dr. Martinez told you that she understood copyright laws? 17 18 Α. Yes, she did. Did it appear to you that she understood 19 Ο. copyright laws? 20 21 Α. She seemed sincere and she felt like she understood more and knew more about copyright laws. 22 And this summary is based off of an in-person 23 Ο. meeting that you had with Dr. Martinez, with Paul 24 DeRose, and with Denny Sheehan? 25

Yes. 1 Α. How is Denny Sheehan invited to this meeting? 2 Dr. Martinez invited him as a faculty Senate 3 Α. President. 4 And, Dr. Kakar, I would like to bring your 5 Q. attention to the last sentence of this e-mail. Can you 6 read that allowed for me? 7 "This workshop is scheduled for March 1st from 8 Α. 1:00 to 3:00 p.m." 9 Sorry. The last --10 0. "In addition to our discussion, we would also 11 Α. like to encourage you to attend an upcoming 12 copyright workshop being held March 1st from 13 1:00 to 3:00 p.m." 14 Dr. Kakar, do you know whether Dr. Martinez 15 Q. attended that copyright workshop that she was invited 16 17 to? 18 Α. No, she did not attend. Do you know whether the District took any steps 19 to hold a separate one-on-one training session for her 20 21 since she could not attend that meeting? Yes. I arranged for her to meet with one of 22 Α. our librarians that has expertise in copyright and also 23 attended the workshop and she went through the 24 PowerPoint with Dr. Martinez in a one-on-one

environment.

Q. Let me introduce another exhibit. This is

Exhibit 8. This is a letter dated April 2nd, 2010. Do

you recognize this document?

- A. Yes, I do. This is a letter from Dr. Solley to Dr. Martinez.
- Q. And, in essence, what is this notifying Dr. Martinez of?
- A. Well, that basically, she's been using the materials that she that are copyrighted or, violate copyright, and that we're going to have to suspend her copying privileges again, because Icon Services are you know, it was pointed out that these materials are being printed again. So, Dr. Solley basically felt like she needed to suspend her her printing privileges.
- Q. And does this letter summarize any of the copyright regulations?
- A. Yes. It gives the detail 3.2 Copyright
 Regulation from our Governing Board 1, 2, and 3, and the
 back page has 4, 5, and 6.
- Q. And I'd like you to read the last two paragraphs out loud.
 - A. "You are finally admonished that any further copyright/fair use violation would lead to

disciplinary action taken against you, up to and including termination of your employment.

"I am willing to arrange for individual training and consulting on copyright if you feel it will be helpful. But I will restore your copying privileges only when I determine that you not only understand your legal obligations but also that you will strictly adhere to them."

- Q. So, on April 2nd, 2010, Dr. Martinez was yet again advised that her conduct violated copyright laws?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. I'm now showing you an exhibit that's been marked as Exhibit 25 to Dr. Martinez's exhibits. And this is an e-mail -- well, there's actually two e-mails. The first e-mail is on the lower portion, on page 2 of this. It starts at the bottom of page 1, and it's from Maggie McConnell -- Margaret McConnell to Cleopatria Martinez, and then on top of that there's another e-mail from Lee Combs to Cleopatria Martinez, and these are both dated on April 8th, 2010. Do you recognize these e-mails?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Can you please describe for me that first e-mail from Maggie McConnell to Cleopatria Martinez?

A. Yes. It seems like Cleopatria -- or, Dr.

Martinez was asking Maggie McConnell to actually read
some of her class materials and she advised her to speak
to the librarian about the questions, you responded the
librarian had asked you to speak to me. It was my
understanding you wanted advice concerning whether, in
your words, changing a number from a three to a five or
plus to a minus from someone's copyrighted math equation
presumably in a textbook would avoid a copyright
violation.

And Maggie says: "I explained to you that the numbers, sequences of numbers are definition of 'literally works' under federal copyright guidelines. While I noted that two plus two is equal to four is not copyrightable, I advised you that more complicated math equations are. I stated that the only way for you to ensure you do not violate copyright is to make up the math questions completely on your own to illustrate a math theory. As I noted, that would only be the safe approach. And with your advanced degree and your years of experience that should not be difficult.

"You still indicated you wish for me to review materials. You also advise that you could not

attend the special presentation I and Hazel 1 2 Davis prepared on copyright law for Phoenix 3 College last month because of other commitments. However, as I reiterated, I'm not 5 going to be in a position to tell you whether the changing of a number or two, or of a 6 7 mathematical sign, is enough. "In fact, no Maricopa Community College District is going to be in a position to tell you that 'tweaking' is okay, particularly when 10 the owner of the original work isn't given 11 12 credit for the 'tweaked' work. The verdict under the law would almost certainly be that 13 14 'tweaking' would not solve the problem, and 15 that is the answer that you are going to get 16 from a wide range of folks." 17 Doctor, in the interest of time, I'm going to go through some e-mails. I want you the summarize them 18 19 rather than read them all into the record. 20 All right. Α. 2.1 Ο. I do want to respect the Committee's time. 2.2 Α. Okay. MR. MONTOYA: I object. Now, this -- first 23 24 this witness is reading e-mails that are already into 25 evidence that you can read yourself. Now she's

purporting to summarize e-mails that are already in evidence that you can read for yourself. That is improper and it's a super waste of time.

MS. BLACH: I would like to try to speed this up if possible with the Hearing Committee. I would be happy -- if Mr. Calderon was willing to stipulate --

MR. UPPAL: Montoya.

MR. MONTOYA: I'm Montoya, he's Calderon.

MS. BLACH: I'm sorry.

MR. MONTOYA: That's okay.

MS. BLACH: I'm sorry. If you're willing to stipulate to the fact your client was repeatedly notified of copyright violations on dozens of occasions via e-mail, via letters, via in-person meeting, and telephone, we can bypass this entire line of questioning.

MR. MONTOYA: We dispute that she violated copyright; however, we do not dispute that these e-mails were sent or that these e-mails were received, which is very, very different. And because we do not dispute that they were sent or that they were received, we don't need to go through this process. And I think that we're already behind time and I would hope that this witness will testify to things that she has personal knowledge of that is not already in these documents, but

summarizing -- you know, you wouldn't want me to 1 summarize documents in to evidence, you'd rather read 2 the documents yourself firsthand. 3 DR. REYES: Mr. Chairman, may I suggest that if 4 we abide by the time that's written on the board, you 5 6 can proceed as you are if you so chose to use your time that way, but that we adhere to the time on the board. 7 8 Would that be acceptable? CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: That's right. MR. MONTOYA: I don't -- that would be fine 10 11 with me. What I don't want is: Oh, we're out of time 12 and how unfair. DR. REYES: That is why you can use your 13 14 judgment. MS. BLACH: Thank you. I'll be happy to 15 16 proceed that way. 17 BY MS. BLACH: So, these e-mails dated April 8th, 2010, is that yet another notification to Dr. 18 19 Martinez --20 Α. Yes. 2.1 Q. -- of her copyright violations? Yes. Lee made commentary after Maggie wrote 2.2 Α. 23 her summary. 24 Okay. So that's two e-mails. Q. 25 I would like to next introduce Exhibit 27. And

earlier you described a document that you said was about 1 2 ten pages long. Is this that document? Yes, this is the document that I was referring 3 to. And does this document -- is this document a 5 6 chronology? 7 Α. Yes, it is. And is this document a chronology of all of 8 Q. the -- well, many of the repeated communications that 9 10 you had with Dr. Martinez about copyright issues? 11 Α. Yes. And it's ten pages long, single spaced? 12 Q. 13 Α. Correct. MR. MONTOYA: When we refer to documents, I 14 would ask that the Chairman direct whoever is referring 15 16 to them to identify them chronologically so we can have some type of idea of when this happened because I think 17 18 that's important in this case. MS. BLACH: All of these exhibits are, in fact, 19 dated and I actually have been going through them 2.0 21 chronologically. 22 MR. MONTOYA: Well, I mean, I would ask that you identify the date for the record and I would ask the 23 24 Chair to direct you to do so, please. 25 MS. BLACH: I'm happy to do so. This is an

October 12th, 2010, letter to Dr. Martinez detailing the 1 repeated communications to Dr. Martinez regarding her 2 3 copyright violations. BY MS. BLACH: In the interest of time, Dr. 4 Kakar, I'm trying to fly through a couple of exhibits 5 here. 6 The next exhibit that I'm introducing is 7 Exhibit No. 9. This is the December 9th, 2010, 8 directive. Do you recognize that document? 9 10 Α. Yes, I do. And can you read for me just the first -- the 11 first sentence of that one, two, three, fourth 12 13 paragraph? "Pursuant to Section 3.7.4 of the RFP, I now 14 Α. direct you to only use course materials 15 16 approved by the Department that are available in the bookstore for sale to the students and 17 18 that are authorized by persons other than 19 yourself." Do you know why this directive was put into 20 Q. place? 21 Because there were more and more attempts and 22 Α.

And do you know whether Dr. Martinez abided by

actual printing of materials that violated copyright

23

24

25

law.

Q.

1 this December 9, 2010, directive? She actually -- no, she didn't. She continued 2 Α. to try to use her own materials. 3 Can you give me any examples of how she tried 4 5 to evade this directive? 6 Well, I know that sometimes -- one time she had adjunct faculty members print materials for her; I know 7 she would print things from her computer directly to the 8 9 laser printer at the -- in the department, Math 10 Department; and I also know that she willfully went 11 around the processes we put in place and went to a private entity, Staples, to have books created and bound 12 by materials the author had not approved be printed. 13 14 Are there any other examples detailed in the Q. 15 October 12th, 2010, chronology that we discussed a few 16 minutes ago? 17 I think there's more that comes later. I mean, 18 I can -- if you want to go on to the next letter. I was just asking --19 Ο. Yeah, October 12th. 2.0 Α. 21 I was just asking generally if you were aware Q. 22 whether there were additional attempts to avoid the directive that were sent forth in the October 12, 2010, 23 24 letter?

Yeah. I mean, at some point Dr. Solley asked

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Α.

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that Joe Sueyoshi approve all the print jobs of Dr.

Martinez just to make sure that copyright violations

were not occurring, and he saw numerous times that he

had to say that the materials could not be printed

because they had contained the same types of things that

were in the previous documents from way back when Ronnie

Elliot discovered it with Icon back in 2010.

MR. MONTOYA: Excuse me. I have one -- I didn't mean to interrupt. Were you done?

THE WITNESS: Yes. Thank you.

MR. MONTOYA: My time for cross-examination comes out of their time, and I just wanted to get the Committee's guidance as to when that time begins before it all runs out. Like, 1:25 is right around the corner.

CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Okay. 1:25 you can begin your cross-examination.

MR. MONTOYA: My -- my case begins at 1:25, not my cross-examination of their case. The Chair previously ruled with the concurrence of the entire Committee, that cross-examination time would come out of the person who called the witness, unless the person who's cross-examining, the examiner was wasting time. So, my cross-examination, unless I'm misunderstanding the Committee's ruling, would have to transpire before 1:25. That's all I'm asking.

MR. CALDERON: Mr. Chairman, may I ask a 1 question? Counsel, how long do you have left of this 2 3 witness? MS. BLACH: I only have a few minutes, maybe 4 five minutes or so left of my direct, and my colleague 5 does have an additional witness that he intends to call 6 7 for a few minutes. MR. CALDERON: Does that help at all with the 8 9 timetables? MR. MONTOYA: Well, I -- I'm not going to have 10 nearly as much time as she's taken for this witness, but 11 I probably will need ten minutes. So, that's going to 12 put us -- we're not going to make it, and that's the 13 only reason why I bring this up. Because I don't want 14 to be penalized for it into my time. 15 MR. UPPAL: I want to bring something up 16 Mr. Montoya, with his speeches and --1.7 myself. 18 DR. CAIRE: I'm sorry. MR. UPPAL: -- addressing the Committee, has 19 actually acted unfairly towards us. I mean, this has 20 got to be his 24th issue and speech on this matter. And 21 Mr. Calderon, I want to ask you, when we had a prior 22 telephone conference, didn't you state something along 23 the lines of there would be attempts to make it roughly 24 equal, but it was not down to the last minute? 25

MR. MONTOYA: I object to Counsel being --1 MR. UPPAL: Could we get Mr. Calderon to 2 3 actually address that? MR. MONTOYA: First, I need to object for the 4 record and I did, so I'll shut up now. 5 MR. CALDERON: Mr. Chairman, first of all, I'm 6 not going to be examined. It's a good shot, but I'm not 7 going to be examined. But I will say that my 8 understanding of talking to the Committee, the Committee 9 was going to do everything they could to make it as 10 equal as possible. I did not promise precision. 11 MR. UPPAL: So, my request would be if we could 12 13 get through this witness without Mr. Montoya raising objection on the same issue again, because that's what's 14 15 unfair. CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Just continue, please. 16 MS. BLACH: Thank you, sir. 17 BY MS. BLACH: Let's see where I was now. 18 So -- so I can move onto the next line of questioning in 19 the interest of time, I just want to make sure I 20 understand your response correctly. So, essentially, 21 you just testified that in addition to violating the 22 directive by submitting copy jobs to Joe Sueyoshi that 23 did not comply with the directive; Dr. Martinez also 24 attempted to avoid the directive by having an adjunct 25

faculty member make photocopies for her by printing repeated documents directly to the Math Department's laser printer; and also by evading the directive by having materials copied at an offsite Staples store?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And those are the ones that you're aware of?
- A. Yes.

- Q. Let's put the shift over to -- let's talk some more about the copies that Dr. Martinez made at the off-campus Staples store. How were you notified about those Staples -- how were you notified about those photocopies?
- A. Students began to complain to the Department Secretary and the Department Chair about not getting a receipt. They didn't get a receipt from Dr. Martinez for the book that they purchased from her.
- Q. And is it -- was it improper for Dr. Martinez to have sold these materials directly to her students?
- A. Yes. It's improper on a number of levels. First of all, the common sense, a faculty should never sell anything to a student. They're really in a position where a student might feel obligated to purchase something because they're the instructor that is going to be grading them. So, it's very inappropriate in that level. But also it violates the

cash-handling policies and procedures of the Maricopa Community College District.

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- Q. Was Dr. Martinez aware of the Cash-Handling Policy?
- A. Yes. She has signed off on the designations that we all do at the beginning of the year. She's very aware of the policies.
- Q. After you were notified of the violation of the Cash-Handling Policy, did you ever meet with Dr.

 Martinez about her violation?
- A. Yes, we did. Actually, Dr. Solley and I met with her, I believe it was in October, and we actually had a second Corrective Action, and it was a formal meeting and a document was being read by Dr. Solley to Dr. Martinez about this cash-handling incident, and Dr. Martinez was very agitated, did not wish to stay, challenged Dr. Solley. And Dr. Solley was reading the letter to her, she told Dr. Solley she didn't need to be read to and she basically left with the document in hand and left the -- left the office.
- Q. Did she leave the office before the meeting was concluded?
 - A. Yes, she did.
 - Q. So, she essentially walked out of the meeting?
 - A. Yes, she did.

During this meeting, was Dr. Martinez 1 Q. instructed to issue refunds to the students that she 2 improperly charged? 3 Yes. We got to that, I think that was about 4 when she stopped the meeting and walked out. It's 5 documented in that letter, though, that she is to refund 6 the students. 7 Do you know whether the District took any steps 8 Q. to notify the students that Dr. Martinez would be 9 issuing refunds? 10 She did not take the steps but we did. We --11 Joe Sueyoshi, the Department Chair, sent out an e-mail 12 blast to students that were involved in her class and 13 let them know Dr. Martinez would be refunding them and 14 they are to notify -- and be in touch with her so they 15 could get their money back. 16 Do you know whether the students ever received 17 those refunds they were supposed to receive? 18 My understanding is one student got their money 19 returned, I believe that was Patty, but no other 20 students received a refund. 21 In fact, didn't you receive copies of e-mails 22 in which students complained about not receiving the 23 refunds? 24

A. Yes, and I actually sat down with some

guidelines and asked Dr. Martinez to please send —
provide me with copies of checks, the front and back
copies, so I could make sure that the students would be
reimbursed. And I believe I sent that message to her
January 8th of 2012, and gave her until the 18th, I
believe, to bring me the documentation; and I never
received anything from Dr. Martinez.

Q. To date, has Dr. Martinez complied with your
instruction to provide you with copies of cancelled

A. No.

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Q. Do you know if students are still actively seeking refunds from Dr. Martinez?

checks for the student reimbursements?

- A. I think there's a few. I know that the cashiers have told me that students come to the cashier's office because they got this e-mail blast and they're wondering where their money is.
- Q. And did you report these issues with the Cash-Handling Policy to anyone?
- A. Well, of course, Dr. Solley knew and District legal was aware and the HR area.

MS. BLACH: All right. Pass the witness.

MR. MONTOYA: Chairman, may I proceed?

CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Yes. You may proceed.

MR. MONTOYA: Thank you.

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1.
                              CROSS-EXAMINATION
 2
 3
          BY MR. MONTOYA:
              Q.
                   Hello. I'm Steve Montoya.
 4
 5
                   Hello.
              Α.
                   How are you?
 6
              Q.
                   Fine. How are you?
 7
              Α.
                   Have we met?
 8
              Q.
 9
              Α.
                   I don't think we have.
                   I don't think we have either.
              0.
10
                   I have a few questions for you. Do you have a
11
12
          doctorate degree?
                   Yes, I do.
13
              Α.
14
              Q.
                   In what?
                   Education.
              Α.
15
                   Ph.D. or Ed.D.?
16
              Q.
                   Ed.D.
17
              Α.
                   When did you obtain it?
18
              Q.
                   About two years ago.
19
              Α.
                   Are you an expert in copyright law?
20
              Q.
                   No, I'm not.
21
              Α.
                   Do you purport to be -- is studying copyright
22
              Q.
          law your hobby?
23
24
              Α.
                   No.
                   You testified repeatedly, and correct me if I'm
25
              Q.
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wrong, that in order to copy somebody else's work 1 without violating the copyright law, you need their 2 written permission? 3 I was reading from lawyer's, what they had 4 5 devised. Do you know --6 Ο. 7 I didn't write those. Α. 8 Do you know --Ο. 9 I was reading the lawyer's commentary. Α. 10 Ο. Okay. Do you know whether that's true or not? Well, I do -- I -- from -- I've learned quite a 1.1 Α. 1.2 bit now, and from some of the dialogues and the 13 information we've received from attorneys, if the student has purchased the textbook and if the publisher 14 15 has said it's okay to use it, use materials, then that faculty member could use it, but it's very important 16 17 that the student purchases the textbook. 18 Do you know whether or not under the Fair Use Doctrine you can use for limited educational purposes a 19 20 copied work without the publisher's permission? Do you

- You don't know? Ο.

know whether you can do that or not?

I don't know. Α.

Α.

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Ο. I understand.

I'm not going to -- I won't answer that.

1 Do you know -- you mentioned Maggie McConnell. 2 I just met her during lunch. Do you know her? 3 Α. Yes. She's the District -- she's one of the 4 Ο. 5 District's lawyers, right? Yes, that's correct. 6 You don't know whether or not she's a copyright Q. expert, do you? 8 9 I think she has some knowledge but she did feel it was -- it was wise to bring in an expert, a legal 10 expert, which we did. 11 12 Are you aware that Professor Martinez Q. repeatedly contacted Maggie McConnell asking her for 13 14 direction, asking her to review stuff in advance, and Maggie McConnell refused? 15 I wasn't aware of that. Α. 16 Okay. Do you know whether or not Professor 17 Martinez -- do you know a guy named Lee Combs? 18 19 Α. Yes, I know Lee. 2.0 Q. Tell the Committee who Mr. Lee Combs is? He's our General Counsel or attorney for the 21 Α. District. 2.2 23 Okay. Do you know whether or not Professor Q. Martinez repeatedly contacted the General Counsel for 24 25 the District, Lee Combs, and asked him to give her

quidance regarding whether or not her materials violated 1 copyright law or, in fact, fell within copyright's Fair 2. Use Doctrine? Do you know that? 3 I don't know that. Okay. Now, you said that you know -- you 5 0. testified that Professor Martinez met with doctor -- the 6 District's librarian? 7 No. Phoenix College librarian. 8 Q. That's right. Thank you for correcting me. 9 You testified Professor Martinez met with 10 11 Phoenix College's librarian --Yes. 12 Α. -- to talk about copyright law? 13 14 Α. Because it was unfortunate she missed the 15 workshop. We --Do you know why she missed the workshop? 16 Ο. 17 Α. Can I finish? Of course you can. 18 Q. We felt it was important that we go through the 19 PowerPoint, and one of our librarians has some expertise 20 and has attended the workshop. So, we had them sit down 21 and they had a one-on-one session together. 22 Do you know whether or not that librarian 23 actually told Professor Martinez that Professor Martinez 2.4 seemed to understand copyright law as well as the 25

librarian did? 1 I don't know that. I did not have that 2. conversation with... 3 Do you know whether or not the Phoenix College 4 librarian actually even went through the PowerPoint with 5 6 Professor Martinez? I was told she did go through the PowerPoint. 7 You don't know that, do you? 8 Q. 9 Α. I asked the librarian and she said she went through the PowerPoint. 10 Did you ask Professor Martinez? 11 Q. No, I did not. 12 Α. Okay. I think that you testified you were 13 0. reading from an exhibit, I think it was Exhibit 26, that 14 more complicated mathematical equations are subject to 15 copyright. Did you say that? 16 I read what Maggie McConnell wrote. 17 Do you know whether that's true or not? 18 Ο. 19 I don't have personal knowledge, but I was reading what the attorney Maggie McConnell had written 20 to Dr. Martinez. 21 So, you can't -- you can't swear -- you're 22 under oath, right? 23 Correct. 2.4 Α.

Q. You can't swear to the Committee you know

that's even true, can you? 1 2 I'm not an expert in copyright laws. Okay. I think that you testified that 3 Professor Martinez was subverting the directive by 4 copying things directly to the laser printer, right? 5 In the Math Department. 6 Α. 7 Have you seen what she actually copied? Q. Yes. 8 Α. 9 Q. What? What was it? Stacks of -- well, here's just a few of them. 10 11 I think there was at least 14 that were printed. At 12 least 14. And here are -- this is what was found, nine 13 copies. 14 Did you ask Professor Martinez what she was going to do with those? 15 16 No, I did not. Α. Why not? 17 0. I received this from the Department Chair. 18 Α. Okay. So, you don't know whether it was to 19 Q. distribute to students or for some other reason or 20 whether it was even an accidental printing? Do you 2.1 2.2 know? 23 I was told by Dr. Martinez --I'm asking you. 24 0. 25 MS. BLACH: Sir, please let the witness answer

the question. 1 MR. MONTOYA: Well, I'm going to -- please 2 don't direct me what to do, that's the Chair's job. 3 MS. BLACH: Chairperson, I respectfully request 4 that Mr. Montoya allow the witness to finish her answer 5 before cutting her off and proceeding to the next 6 7 question. CHAIRPERSON CRUDUP: Please allow her to 8 9 finish. MR. MONTOYA: Yes, sir. 10 THE WITNESS: So this was brought to me by the 11 Department Chair and they knew that at least 14, they 12 don't know where the other copies were. This is the 13 same materials that were under question by Maggie 14 McConnell. 15 And as I met with Dr. Martinez she had 16 explained to me that she made a mistake and put in a 17 wrong number in her computer and printed this -- it 18 wasn't what she wanted to have printed, she just wanted 19 20 one copy to have printed. BY MR. MONTOYA: You've made mistakes in 21 Q. printing sometimes, right? 22 Well, probably, yes. 23 Α. There's nothing nefarious about that, is there? 24 Ο. 25 No?